THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

J. A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Proprietor

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 26. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1871. NO. 52

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jan 27 51—3mch

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OFFICE AT JOHN C. HEYER'S STORE, would inform his friends and old customers that he has qualified as Inspector, and solicits their patronage.

jan 13 w.—tf

A VOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM OF EARLY indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau St., New York City.

jan 13 49-w6mch

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jan 20 50-w4tch

North Carolina--Bladen County.

IN PROBATE COURT, JANUARY 9, 1871.

Petition to sell Land to make Assets.

Howard Smith, Administrator of Jonas Smith, vs.
Heirs at Law of Jonas Smith.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the children of Wilson Smith and Simon Smith, who are heirs of Jonas Smith, reside beyond the limits of the State. It is therefore ordered, that the said children (whose names are not known) of Wilson Smith and Simon Smith, appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court on the 18th day of February next, and answer the complaint in this proceeding, or judgment will be rendered against them *pro confesso*.

(Witness) D. BLUE, C. S. C.

jan 13 49-w6t

State of North Carolina,

ONSLOW COUNTY—SUPERIOR COURT.

Special Proceeding to make Real Estate asssels.

George W. Mills, Administrator of George W. Jenkins, Plaintiff,
against
Omy Mills, Ellen Jenkins, Joseph H. Horn and Pernetta Horn, his wife, Murphy Jenkins, Stanford Jenkins, Jasper Jenkins, Obed Jenkins, Heirs at law of George W. Jenkins.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jasper Jenkins and Obed Jenkins, two of the defendants in the above entitled Special Proceeding cannot, after due diligence, be found within the State, and that they have either departed from the State or keep themselves concealed therein with intent to avoid the service of criminal process. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington JOURNAL, a newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, in the weekly edition, for six weeks successively, notifying the aforesaid Jasper Jenkins and Obed Jenkins, and they are hereby notified that a summons was issued against them on the 26th day of September, 1870, in the above entitled Special Proceeding at the instance of the above named plaintiff, and that the aforesaid plaintiff on the same day filed his complaint or petition in the office of the Clerk of said Court praying a sale of all the real estate of which his aforesaid intestate died, seized or entitled to, subject to the dower of his widow, for the purpose of paying the debts of his intestate. And, further notifying the said Jasper and Obed, and they are hereby notified to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Onslow county at the Court House in Jacksonville within twenty days after the expiration of the aforesaid time of this publication and apply to the Court for the appointment of a Guardian *ad litem* (they being infants without Guardian, over fourteen and under twenty-one years of age), otherwise the plaintiff will apply for the appointment of a Guardian for them for the purpose of this action. And if they fail within the aforesaid twenty days to plead, answer or demur to the petition of the Plaintiff he will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his petition.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, at office in Jacksonville, 12th day of December, 1870.

A. C. HUGGINS, C. S. C.

dec 30 47-w6w

DOUBLE REFINED POUDRETTE OF THE

"Lodi Manufacturing Co."

For sale in lots to suit customers. This article is sold for HALF THE PRICE of other fertilizers, and is cheaper for Cotton, Corn, Tobacco and Vegetables, than any other in the market. It is made entirely from the night soil, offal, &c., of New York City.

Price, delivered on board in New York City, Twenty-five Dollars per Ton.

Read the following Testimonials:

JACOB JOYNER, Esq., of Greenville, N. C., under date of October 25th, 1870, says: "The Poudrette I purchased of you last spring, I used on *Corn*, and from results, I am satisfied it is the cheapest and best fertilizer we can use in this section."

DAVID W. GASKILL, of Washington, N. C., under date of Nov. 4th, 1870, says: "I used your Double Refined Poudrette on Cotton in the same way (in the drill,) side by side with Peruvian Guano, the Poudrette in one row and the Guano in the next, and I pronounce it superior to the Guano. In the spring the rows where I used the Guano looked the best, but in June and July, the Poudrette showed itself, and my neighbors who have seen it pronounce it equal to Guano, and I think they will unite with me in using it another year."

JAMES R. WILDER, of Franklinton, N. C., says, in letter dated Sept. 23d, 1870: "I used the Double Refined Poudrette on Cotton, and it will, without a doubt, make more than a $56-guano, which has a great reputation as a Cotton Manure. The Nitro-Phosphate I used on Cotton, Sweet Potatoes and garden truck, all of which did exceedingly well."

J. J. ROLLINS, of Pactolus, N. C., under date of October 29th, 1870, says: "I believe the *Double Refined Poudrette* and Bone Dust are all they are recommended to be. I used the Poudrette on *Corn*, and although the season has been very unfavorable for all kinds of fertilizers on my sandy soil, I was perfectly satisfied, and believe it the cheapest fertilizer we can use."

J. A. J. ASKEW, of Colerain, N. C., in a letter dated September 16th, 1870, says: "I let several planters have some of the 'Double Refined Poudrette.' One says he wants 5 tons next season to put under Corn. I used 4 tons on *Corn*, and although the season was unfavorable, it astonished every one who saw it. I think it the best fertilizer for Corn I ever saw."

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Wilmington, N. C.

jan 13 49-w13t-oh

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING QUALIFIED AS Administrator of John Jones, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and to those having demands against the same to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

January 9th, 1871.

JOHN A. JONES,
Administrator.

jan 13 49-w6w

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

EVERY ONE HIS OWN DOCTOR.

A private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents. Address DR. WM. YOUNG, phia.

oct 21 37-6mch

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jan 13 49-2tw

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dec 16 45-6m

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871.

Called to order, Mr. Jones in the Chair.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan: A bill to repeal certain sections of an act ratified in August, 1868, to organize the militia of North Carolina. Placed on calendar.

Mr. Merrimon: A bill to consolidate the North Carolina Railroad Company, and the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, and for other purposes.

Ordered to be placed on calendar, and to be printed.

THE SPECIAL ORDER.

was taken up, being the bill to consolidate the North Carolina Railroad Company and the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad Company.

Mr. Gilmer offered a substitute for the bill, which was read.

Mr. Merrimon moved to postpone further consideration of the whole matter, until Friday at 11 a. m.

Mr. Love insisted on the motion of Mr. Merrimon, and proposed the amendment "that it be printed," which was accepted.

Mr. Dargan forcibly advocated the substitute in remarks of length.

Mr. Merrimon again spoke in favor of postponement.

Mr. Speed urged postponement and printing.

Question to postpone substitute until Friday at 10 a. m. and to print, was put and prevailed.

Mr. Currie moved suspension of rules, to put his bill in favor of the Sheriff of Columbus upon its several readings; motion prevailed, and bill passed.

Mr. Allen, a bill to authorize the Commissioners of Duplin county to levy a special tax; referred.

Mr. Murphy moved to take up the bill amending charter of the Wilmington Life Insurance Company. Rules suspended, and bill passed its several readings.

Mr. Olds, a bill repealing chaper 60 of Revised Code: [provides for the repeal of all inspection laws,] referred.

Mr. Norment, a bill for the better protection of Homesteads: referred.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, moved reconsideration of vote by which bill in favor of Sheriff of Columbus county passed the Senate, which was done.

He then proposed an amendment which was adopted, bill put on its third reading, and passed. Bill was then ordered to be re-engrossed, and sent to House.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25th, 1871.

Br Mr. Powell: A resolution raising a Committee to examine into the acts of the county to be called "Lee county;" referred.

On motion of Mr. Dunham, the rules were suspended and his resolution calling for the Governor's letter books, &c., was taken up and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Powell, the rules were suspended and his resolution in reference to the Chatham Railroad was taken up and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Withers, the rules were suspended and his resolution in regard to offering rewards for the Robeson county outlaws was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Martin, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, the rules were suspended and the resolution in favor of the Sheriff of Columbus county was taken up and passed its several readings.

Chatham R. R. violating their charter; placed on calendar.

By Mr. Dunham: A resolution calling upon the Governor to lay before the House the muster rolls, letter books and telegrams for the year 1869-'70, and copies of instructions given to all spies and detectives; placed on calendar.

By Mr. Withers: A resolution authorising the Governor to offer a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of Henry Berry Lowrey; placed on calendar.

By Mr. Dickey: A bill to lay out a new

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

The unfinished business being the bill to call a Convention, the House proceeded to its consideration.

The question recurred upon the amendment of Mr. Hargrove, adding the words "two thirds concurring." A vote was taken and the amendment was rejected. Ayes 42; nays 58.

[For the reasons given a day or two previous, the Reporter is unable to report the various amendments and the remarks made thereon. The bill, when perfected, will be published in full, together with the remarks of a number of gentlemen.]

After numberless amendments and much debate, the various sections of the bill were adopted, and the consideration of the bill as a whole was postponed until to-morrow.

A message was received from the Governor, stating that it would require a joint resolution in order to have the letter books of the Executive office laid before either House. The message was placed on the calendar.

The Chair announced Messrs. Womack, Withers, Phillips, Hargrove and Ashe, as the Committee in relation to the Chatham R. R.

Mr. Dunham offered a joint resolution calling upon the Governor for the letter books of the Executive office, instructions given to spies detectives, muster rolls of the Adjutant General's department, &c.

On motion of Mr. Dunham, the rules were suspended and the resolution passed its several readings.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871.

On motion of Mr. Graham, of Orange, the bill in favor of M. A. Bledsoe, Esq., was taken up and passed its second reading.

Mr. Gilmer moved a suspension of the rules to take up the bill on calendar authorizing the Commissioners of Onslow county to revise and adjust the tax list of that county, which is now in the hands of the Sheriff.

The rules were suspended, and the bill passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Murphy the further consideration of the bill was postponed and made the special order for to-morrow morning, half past 11 o'clock.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1871.

Senate called to order, President Warren in the chair.

Mr. Robbins, of Davidson, from Committee on Education, reported on bill in relation to public lands.

Mr. Gilmer moved that the bill be made the special order for next Tuesday at 11 o'clock, which prevailed.

Communication from his Excellency, Gov. Caldwell, transmitting report from the Adjutant General of the State relative to employment and cost of militia, in response to a resolution of the Senate asking for the same. Ordered printed.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, by permission, a bill superseding the special term of the court of Craven county.

Mr. King moved to amend so as to include Lenoir.

Amendment adopted and bill passed its several readings. Ordered to be engrossed and sent to the House.

Message from the House was read transmitting a resolution which had passed that body, calling on his Excellency the Governor to lay before the House of Representatives the letter book embracing the correspondence of Gov. Holden, by letter or telegraph, during the years 1869 and 1870, and also all order books, muster rolls, pay rolls, &c., and all instructions, either general or special, given to detectives during said years.

On motion of Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, the rules were suspended and the resolution passed.

SPECIAL ORDER,

being a bill to authorize the Commissioners of Onslow county to revise and adjust the tax list of said county, now in the hands of the Sheriff. Put on its third reading, and passed.

Mr. Lehman arose to a question of privilege, to introduce a bill to provide for the payment of witnesses on the Impeachment trial of W. W. Holden. (Provides for the payment to witnesses summoned to appear and testify the same pay and mileage as now allowed to witnesses in the Superior Court of Wake: and authorizes the Clerk of the Senate to certify the number of days each witness may attend.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, said, I do not know that I can support this bill in its present shape. I think there should be at least a restriction upon the number of witnesses to be summoned, and that the State of North Carolina should pay for only those that that are necessary. I therefore move the reference to the Committee on the Judiciary to consider the propriety of an amendment not allowing more than two witnesses to one fact."

The reference was so made, and the Committee ordered to report to-day.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Bellamy—A bill authorizing the Commissioners of Edgecombe to issue bonds; referred.

Mr. Lehman—A bill relating to Roads, Bridges, &c.; referred.

The same, a bill to repeal certain sections of an act passed in 1868, concerning Townships; referred.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Bellamy—A resolution of inquiry of the Superintendent of Public Instruction; referred.

Price, colored—A resolution concerning the digging of a canal from Waccamaw River to Little River in South Carolina.—Lies over.

Bill in favor of M. A. Bledsoe, was put upon its third reading. After some remarks in its discussion, and some explanation of votes, and under call of previous questions and ayes and nays, the bill passed 34 to 16.

Bill to incorporate Trustees of Mt. Vernon Academy, in Craven county, passed third reading.

Bill to abolish the common law of right of dower. On second reading.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, arose to question of privilege, and proposed a substitute for the bill introduced by Mr. Lehman, concerning witnesses in the impeachment trial.

On motion, the bill was put on its several readings (under a call of the previous question, and ayes and nays,) and was adopted. Ordered to be engrossed and sent to the House.

The vote was then put upon the substitute offered by Mr. Gilmer. Under call of yeas and nays, the substitute passed.—Yeas 30, nays 15.

Bill, as amended, was put on its third and last reading and resulted as follows—Yeas 27.

Mr. Speed from Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted report upon the contested election of Messrs. Lassiter and Edwards, and Bradshaw and Barnett, of the 21st Senatorial District. (The result of the investigation is to seat Messrs. Edwards and Bradshaw, by 99 majority for Edwards, and 71 for Bradshaw.)

On motion of Mr. Speed, further consideration was postponed, and the bill made the special order for to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1871.

By Mr. Scott—A resolution to allow the Board of Managers to amend the 8th article of Impeachment, &c.; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. Smith, of Anson—A bill to amend title 19, chapt. 11, section 478, C. C. P.; referred.

By Mr. Broadfoot—A bill to amend the act to lay off the homestead, &c.; referred.

By Mr. Timlinson—A bill to provide for the better protection of the wool growing interest of North Carolina; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. Martin—A bill to amend Chapter 33, Laws of 1858 '59; referred.

By Mr. Crawford—A bill in relation to *per diem* and mileage of witnesses; referred.

By Mr. Lackey—A bill in relation to the Insane Asylum; referred.

By Mr. Ashe—A bill to amend Chapter 42, Section 12 of the Revised Code; referred.

Mr. Rankin, from the Committee on Salaries and Fees, reported upon the Salary and Fee bill. The bill was placed on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the rules were suspended and the resolution in reference to the amendment of the 8th Article of Impeachment was taken up and adopted.

The consideration of the Convention bill was resumed. The question recurred upon the passage of the bill as a whole.

After a long debate, the bill was postpone until to-morrow at 11 o'clock, when it was agreed to call the previous question upon the bill on its final passage

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 27, 1871.

Senate called to order. President Warren in the Chair.

Message from the House, transmitting a resolution amending sec. 8th of Articles of Impeachment. Laid on table, to be considered by the Senate, as a Court of Impeachment.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill to abolish the common land right of dower.

Mr. Cook moved its indefinite postponement; prevailed.

Bill to empower the State Solicitors to swear witnesses; on second reading. Indefinitely postponed.

Bill to repeal sec. 7, and to amend sec. 8, of an act in relation to punishment.—Indefinitely postponed.

Bill to provide pensions for disabled Confederate soldiers, and for widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers, on second reading. Moved to be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Allen moved to lay the bill and the motion to indefinitely postpone on the table.

Mr. Jones moved suspension of rules and take up bill concerning the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Company. (The bill changes the rate of interest on the bonds of said Company, from six per cent. to eight per cent., and strikes out that portion which prohibits the sale of said bonds for less than par.) Passed.

SPECIAL ORDER

was taken up, the bill to consolidate the N. C. and the N. W. N. C. Railroads.

Mr. Olds took the floor, and spoke at length and forcibly in advocating the consolidation.

He argued upon the ground, 1st: Every State must have a thorough line of travel which is always the first idea, as witnessed with us in building the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and latterly the connection with Danville and Charlotte. 2nd; Every State must have local lines depending on the character of the State. In North Carolina, see the Central and lateral roads. This was never meant to be a through route. Freights support the latter, (lateral roads) and they should only be built through suitable regions of population or agriculture. We have located our roads as well as practicable and have not failed. That our roads will not equal in success those of other States. The face of the country is adverse. If we stop here and not build feeders the Central will fail. The feeder is a pressing one. We are pledged thereto. The Air Line by Greensboro' and Danville will continue whether or no, as it supplants the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad by thirty miles.

If we cannot run our roads as well as others, we must submit to others outside. But yet it is not necessary. The State runs a risk only in not supplying all true feeders as fast as may be. The Senator discussed several points of interest connected with the bill.

Mr. Gilmer next occupied the floor.

Mr. Graham, of Alamance, elaborately argued the advantages to be gained by the consolidation, and insisted upon the passage of the bill.

Mr. Merrimon then spoke in reply to the arguments of the friends of the bill, and in opposition to the same. Said it was not a question for Western North Carolina nor for this road nor that, but for North Carolina. He should simply confine himself to the question, should this consolidation take place. He argued that, under the bill under consideration the stock was $2,000,000, and that this substitute did not, nor could not reduce that amount; and, if this bill should pass, as now drawn, such stock as has not been already taken, could be purchased before the meeting of the Stockholders suggested by this bill, and the result would be that the $2,000,000 private stock of this road, added to the $1,000,000 owned by private holders of the N. C. Company, and the $800,000 additional proposed by the substitute, would give the advantage of power to private Stockholders and entirely take from the State the control of the central road.

Mr. Love followed in opposition to the bill. He proceeded to show and argue that the result of this bill would be, however sincere the intentions of its framers to the contrary, to lose to North Carolina the control of the Central Road. It was an inevitable conclusion of the bill which could not be avoided.

Mr. Cowles made a few pertinent remarks in advocacy of the bill. (Will appear hereafter.)

Mr. Flemming followed, in opposition to the bill. He was in favor of railroads generally, but submitted that there were higher considerations than merely local benefits, and they were the interests of North Carolina. He argued to prove that the bill would injure the State and her interests. At the conclusion of his remarks, he called the previous question, which prevailed.

The amendment of the Senator from Jackson, to require that the road be built in five years, was voted down.

The amendment that it be built in three years, under a call of ayes and nays, was voted down—ayes 38, nays 8.

The vote was then put upon the substitute offered by Mr. Gilmer. Under call of yeas and nays, the substitute passed.—Yeas 30, nays 15.

Bill, as amended, was put on its third and last reading and resulted as follows—Yeas 27.

Mr. Speed from Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted report upon the contested election of Messrs. Lassiter and Edwards, and Bradshaw and Barnett, of the 21st Senatorial District. (The result of the investigation is to seat Messrs. Edwards and Bradshaw, by 99 majority for Edwards, and 71 for Bradshaw.)

On motion of Mr. Speed, further consideration was postponed, and the bill made the special order for to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 27, 1870.

House called to order at the usual hour.

By Mr Copeland: A resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 20th of Feb. next; placed on calendar.

By Mr. Sparrow: A bill to regulate the power of Township Boards of Trustees in reference to the levying of taxes, &c.; referred.

By the same: A bill concerning the writ of mandamus; referred.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill to be entitled an act concerning a Convention of the people. The question recurred upon the final passage of the bill.

After a long debate, Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, called the previous question. The call was sustained, and the bill as amended passed its third and final reading by the following ballot:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Armstrong, Ashe, Atwater, Atkinson, Broadfoot, Bryson, Clinard, Crawford Currie, Dickey, Drake, Duckworth, Dunham, Farr, Gambrel, Gore, Gulick, Grayson, Gregory, Harris, of Guilford, Henderson, Houston, Hill, Hinnant, Johnston, of Buncombe, Jones, of Caldwell, Joyner, of Pitt, Jordan, Kelly, of Davie, Kelsey, Kincade, Lassiter, Lucas, Luckey, Martin, Maxwell, McAfee, McAllister, McCauley, McNeill, Mitchell, Nicholson, Paylor, Powell, Rankin, Reid, Regan, Robinson, Scott, Shull, Smith, of Anson, Smith, of Wayne, Sparrow, Stanford, Stewart, Strudwick, Tomlinson, Waring, Welch, Withers, Wilcox, Woodhouse, Young of Yancey, York.—Yeas 65.

NAYS.—Messrs. Brooks, Brown, Bryant, of Halifax, Bryan, of Jones, Bunn, Buxton, Cawthorn, Carson, Collie, Copeland, Darden, Dudley, Ellison, Faulkner, Fisher, Fletcher, Garrison, Gatling, Goodwyn, Guyther, Hampton, Harris, of Franklin, Hargrove, Hardy, Johnson, of Edgecombe, Johns, Jones, of Northampton, Justice, Lyon, Mabson, Marier, Morriss, Morgan, of Wake, Newsom, Nisson, Page, Philips, Roavis, Robbins, Settle, Smith, of Halifax, Sykes, Tucker, Willis, Williamson, Young of Wake. Nays 46.

A couple of messages were received from the Governor in reference to information called for in regard to spies and detectives, and the letter books, &c., of the Executive office. One of the messages transmitted the letter books, &c., and the other stated that the Adjutant General would furnish the information in regard to spies and detectives, &c. The messages were appropriately disposed of.

Mr. Dunham said that in the preliminary examination before the Board of Managers, it had been ascertained that there were warrants on the Treasury, which would be presented for payment for services rendered in the militia (so called) in the Kirk war. He was opposed to the payment of money to any man or set of men who participated in that infamous conspiracy against the liberties of the people. He therefore offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Public Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed not to pay any warrant or order made or which may be made upon him on account of the military organization and movement had in this State during the year 1870, or on account of any person or persons connected therewith.

On motion of Mr. Dunham the rules were suspended and the resolution was considered.

Mr. Hargrove (Rep.) opposed the passage of the resolution and called for the yeas and nays. The call was sustained and the resolution passed its second reading.

Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, moved a suspension of the rules and put the resolution on its third reading.

Mr. Hargrove opposed the motion and demanded the yeas and nays. The call was sustained and the motion was adopted by a vote of yeas 63, nays 23, (all nays Republicans.)

Mr. Hargrove moved to indefinieely postpone the resolution and called the yeas and nays. The call was sustained and the motion was rejected by a party vote of yeas 22 nays 63, (Republicans as a general thing voting solidily for the motion to indefinitely postpone.)

Mr. Dunham called the previous question. Mr. Hargrove called for the yeas and nays. The call was sustained and the previous question was ordered by a vote of yeas 58 nays 26.

The question occurred on the resolution on its third reading. Mr. Hargrove called the yeas and nays. The call was sustained and the resolution passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 62 nays 17. [Mr. Hardy, of Greene, voting this time against the resolution.]

Twenty-Five Cents.

"Please, sir, will you buy my chestnuts?"

"Chestnuts! No," returned Ralph Moore, looking carelessly down on the upturned face, whose large brown eyes, shadowed by tangled curls of flaxen hair, were appealing so pitifully to his own.—"What do I want with chestnuts?"

"But, please, sir, buy 'em," pleaded the little one, reassured by the rough kindness of his tone. "Nobody seems to care for them, and—and—"

She fairly burst into tears, and Moore, who had been on the point of brushing carelessly past her, stopped instinctively.

"Are you very much in want of the money?"

"Indeed, sir, we are," sobbed the child; "mother sent me out, and—"

"Nay, little one, don't cry in such a heart-broken way," said Ralph, smoothing down her hair with a careless gentleness. "I don't want your chestnuts, but here's a quarter for you, if that will do you any good."

He did not stop to hear the delighted, incoherent thanks the child poured out through a rainbow of smiles and tears, but strode on his way, muttering between his teeth:

"That cut off my supply of cigars for the next twenty-four hours. I don't care, though; the brown-eyed object really did cry as if she had'nt a friend in the world. Hang it! I wish I was rich enough to help every poor creature out of the slough of despond."

While Ralph Moore was indulging in these very natural reflections, the dark eyed little damsel whom he had comfortad was dashing down the street, with quick, elastic footsteps, utterly regardless of the basket of unsold nuts that still dangled on her arm. Down an obscure lane she darted, between tall and ruinous rows of houses, and up a narrow wooden staircase, to a room where a pale, neat-looking woman, with large brown eyes like her own, was sewing as busily as if the breath of life depended upon every stitch, and two little ones were contentedly playing in the sunshine that temporarily supplied the place of fire.

"Mary! back already? Surely you have not sold your chestnuts so soon?"

"Oh! mother, mother, see!" ejaculated the almost breathless child; "a gentleman gave me a whole quarter. Only think, mother; a whole quarter!"

If Ralph Moore could have only seen the rapture which his tiny gift diffused around it in the poor widow's poverty-stricken home, he would have urged still less the temporary privation of cigars to which his generosity had subjected him.

Years came and went. The little chestnut girl passed as entirely out of Ralph Moore's memory as if pleading eyes had never touched the spot in his heart; but Mary Lee never forgot the stranger who had given her the silver piece.

The crimson window curtains were closely drawn to shut out the storm and tempest of the bleak December night; the fire was glowing cheerfully in the well-filled grate, and the dinner table, in a glitter with cut glass, rare china, and polished silver, was only waiting the presence of Mr. Audley.

"What can it be that detains papa," said Mrs. Audley, a fair, handsome matron of about thirty, as she glanced at the dial of a tiny enameled watch. "Six o'clock, and he does not make his appearance."

"There's a man with him in the study, mamma—come on business," said Robert Audley, a pretty boy, eleven years old, who was reading by the fire.

"I'll call him again," said Mrs. Audley, stepping to the door. But as she opened it the brilliant gas-light fell full on the face of an humble-looking man, in worn and thread-bare garments, who was leaving the house, while her husband stood in the doorway of his study, apparently relieved to be rid of his visitor.

"Charles," said Mrs. Audley, whose cheek had paled and flushed, "who is that man, and what does he want?"

"His name is Moore, I believe, and he came to see if I would bestow upon him that vacant messengership in the bank."

"And will you?"

"I don't know, Mary, I must think about it."

"Charles, give him the situation."

"Why, my love?"

"Because I ask it of you as a favor, and you have said a thousand times you would never deny me anything."

"And I will keep my word, Mary," said the lover husband, with an affectionate kiss. "I'll write the fellow a note this very evening. I believe I've got his address about me somewhere."

An hour later, when Bobbie, Frank, and Eugenie were snugly tucked in bed, in the spacious nursery upstairs, Mrs. Audley told her husband why she was so interested in the fate of a man whom she had not seen for twenty years.

"That's right, my little wife," replied her husband, folding her fondly to his breast, when the simple tale was concluded; "never forget one who was kind to you in the days when you needed kindness most."

Ralph Moore was sitting in his poor lodgings beside his ailing wife's sick bed, when a liveried servant brought a note from the rich and prosperous bank director, Charles Audley.

"Good news, Bertha!" he exclaimed, as he read the brief words. "We shall not starve. Mr. Audley promises me the vacant situation."

"You have dropped something from the note, Ralph," said Mrs. Moore, pointing to a slip of paper on the floor.

Moore stooped to recover the estray. It was a fifty-dollar bill, neatly folded in a piece of paper, on which was written:

"I grateful remembrance of a silver quarter that a kind stranger bestowed on a little chestnut girl over twenty years ago."

Ralph Moore had thrown his morsel of bread upon the waters, and after many days it had returned to him.

From Appleton's Journal.

PICTURESQUE AMERICA.

REEMS' CREEK AND THE OLD MILL.

One sultry day in June, a band of seven brothers toiled slowly up the sides of the Black Mountains; brothers they were not in blood, but in a tie that binds thousands throughout the world. The romantic idea had been conceived of celebrating St. John's Day (June 24th) on the summit of Mount Mitchell. Many had claimed the privilege of being of the band, but as they left their horses and all roads at the foot of the mountains, and took to walking in the wild, pathless woods, guided only by the hunter's eye and the compass-needle, only seven names answered to the call. Through thickets of rhododendron, magnificent with crimson flowers; up streams of crystal water, around cascades, rich in artistic beauty, and looking down into caverns far below; sometimes up a ridge almost perpendicular, then through a broad plateau, studded with noble chestnuts; or stopping a moment to look on the far-extended view from one of those queer bald spots the Indians call "Devil's Footprints"—thus they went: in front, that old mountain hunter and surveyor, Bob Blackstock, with his compass swung around his neck; next to him, the Grand Master; the rest trailed one by one behind, till far in the rear the last, who was weak in body, but strong in spirit. Just as the crimson sun was hiding itself behind the smoky tops of the Great Unaka, we touched the edge of the balsam-growth. Stopping at the side of a spring, as they tumbled far below and went into spray, seemed, in the dying glow of the setting sun, to be a ruby aurora floating down the valley, faithful Bob threw off his knapsack, unsheathed his axe, and exclaimed:

"Here we rest to-night. This is the head-spring of Reems' Creek, and you are about three thousand feet higher in the world than at Asheville yesterday. Now for a fire, a house, and a bed."

"And a stew for our sick boy," said a voice behind him.

The sharp report of the rifle rang out on the clear mountain air, rolled and echoed far down the valley, and a fat gray squirrel dropped at our feet.

"He's got no business up here anyhow, interfering with the mast that belongs to the poor little chipmucks," added the hunter, as he laid down his rifle, and forthwith proceeded to divest the animal of his skin.

Sweetly toothsome did it taste that night, for the boy was sore and weary; boy they called him, for of that party he alone stood less than six feet in height.

A great glowing fire was soon sending its smoke far upward, while the valley below and the hills above echoed and re-echoed the popping and crackling of the burning logs. A bed that a king might envy was made from the tender boughs of the balsam, with blankets spread over them. Supper was served, and then came pipes and stories.

"You say, Bob, that this is the head of Reems' Creek," asked the boy.

"Yes, this is the head-spring of Reems' Creek. It empties into the French Broad just above Alexander's. You know the old Reems' Creek Mill, on the right of the road as you go down the river. Well, that old mill is nigh about the oldest building this side the mountains. Old Reems built it there as a sort of fort, something of a store, and a little of a mill. The old ford of the French Broad is just at the mouth of the creek. There wasn't many Indians this side the French Broad and Swannanoa, and the trail from the settlements east to Tennessee passed by the old mill, just about where the road does now; it left the river below. Some say that Daniel Boone first learned to shoot Indians and bear at that ford and on this creek. My father and Tom's (the old man was an honest hunter, and never would have killed even a squirrel this time of the year, nor in such a place as this, even for a sick boy)"—Tom was ready with a reply, but the story went on. "As I started to say, Tom's father and mine were the first settlers who left the river and built cabins up any of the creeks. No one would believe, from the looks of the rocky stream where the old mill stands, that a few miles up the stream are some of the prettiest valleys in the world. I showed you the old place to-day, and you never saw better land in your life. I know I never did, and tramped all over Mexico with Taylor and Scott.

"Then the mountain-sides are rich, too. There's old Craggy, where the other fork rises; she don't deserve that name, for there's some extra land up there. When old Professor Somebody came to our house for a guide, with a letter from Zeb, I took him up a spur that Brigman had a cornfield on, just about thirty-five hundred feet higher than the sea. It was No. 1, and would run fifty bushels shelled to the acre close. He looked a little wild at it, then out with his instruments and made some calculations. I tell you he opened his eyes wider than a runaway steer. He said it was an astonishing growth and fertility for mountain-land. I didn't say much, for I knew he'd been used to the barren White Mountains, and if he'd seen the Rockys they wern't any better, for I'd tried them. As we came back to Asheville I took him down through Nick's 'grass' plantation on top of Elk Mountain.* He stared at the tall timothy hard and long enough, but didn't say a word.

"Good land isn't all Reems' Creek has to boast of either. She's some on the main line. There's old Governor Swain, General Joe Lane, of Oregon and Zeb Vance, member of Congress, Governor, or what he is; he's 'Zeb' in Buncombe, and always will be. They were all born and brought up with not much more than a tow shirt to their backs, right down there in that valley you'll see the first thing in the morning. Come, turn in now."

"Not yet," said several. "Which way in the morning?"

"Straight up and on the ridge till we strike the road on the main Black, about half a mile from Otey's cabin."

"All woods?"

"No, we'll strike a bear-trail about three miles from here; and just there I saw a bear do the cutest thing. He couldn't have done better if he'd been a reg'lar educated Yankee."

"Give it to us!" exclaimed two or three.

"Make it short," drawled fat Dickerson.

"Tell the truth, Blackstock," gravely said Grand-Master Robert.

"I knew somebody'd doubt my word, but I'll tell you The Bear Story."

"I had lost a lot of pigs at a mountain-bed, where I kept an old sow or two, and I made up my mind I'd have revenge out of some bear, so I took my stand on the mountain near the bear-trail we'll pass to-morrow. It forked not far off. Now, a bear, when he's travelling in summer, every now and then stops, rears up side of a balsam, and makes a scratch—his mark. This is especially done at a f

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1871.

The People Moving.

The people seem to be growing impatient in regard to a Convention. In many counties meetings have been held, urging upon the Legislatnre to call a Convention. On Saturday last a meeting was to have been held in Yadkin county to nominate a delegate to be voted for, and to take steps for a thorough canvass of the county in favor of a Constitutional Convention.

The people of Stokes county will assemble in Convention at Danbury on the sixth of February for similar purposes.

These are the best evidences of the readiness of the people to meet this question. We like the spirit which is manifested, and hope the example set by these counties will be speedily followed throughout the State.

Statement of the N. C. Railroad.

From a comparative statement of the passengers, freights and mails over the North Carolina Railroad for the six months beginning with June and ending with November 1869 and 1870, the proceeds amounted to, for passengers, $111,006.48; freights, $204,882.32; for mails, $8,362.50—total $324,251.30, for the corresponding six months for 1870 and 1871, realized from passengers, $131,190.00; freights $207,298.28; mails $8,362.50—total $346,850.78,—an increase of $26,745.49. The month of July, 1870, shows a decrease compared with the corresponding month in 1869 of $4,139.96, and the month of October, a decrease of $6.05.

Expenses amount 1869 and 1870:

Old $42,614.53. New $173,988.92—total $216,603.45; for 1870 and 1871, old $25,589.14, new $192,496.79—total $218,185.03. Increase, old $816.69; new $28,612.06—total $29,428.75. Decrease, old $17,842.08, new $10,004.19—total $27,846.27.

The Surrender of Paris and its Consequences.

The long agony is over. The great city has surrendered. For the third time in less than sixty years, her streets and boulevards resound under the tread of German armies, while the Uhlans picket their horses in the Champ Elysees and the garden of the Tuilleries. Such are the fruits of ambition. The seeds of hatred and revenge planted by the conquests of the first empire are now yielding their third harvest of woe under the last Napoleon.

If France possessed a single man of genius, a single leader capable of electrifying and rallying the masses of his countrymen, the surrender of Paris would not necessarily imply the submission of France to the terms of the conqueror. But there are in all countries certain periods of mental barrenness, in which no great men are produced. It is now such a time for France. An orator, addressing an assembly in Paris a short time ago, exclaimed: "Why do not the great men of France save her from destruction?" Some one in the audience replied: "Because they are all cast in bronze!" It is too true. All her great men are those illustrious dead whose statues now behold with stony gaze the triumphal march of the Prussian hosts—and now—since there is not in France a general capable of leading a great army—not a statesman capable of arousing the nation to heroic desperation, the best thing for her and for humanity is submission. Let her yield rather than continue a hopeless struggle which would only render her humiliation deeper in the end.

It would be madness to continue the struggle. The army of Paris, with all its immense supplies, are prisoners of war. The other French armies of Chanzy, Faidherbe, Bourbaki and Garibaldi, thrown out in exterior lines and diverging directions by the most insane strategy, were unable to withstand the Prussian armies that faced them. How will they fare now that these armies will be reinforced by the 200,000 or 300,000 Prussians relieved from the siege of Paris?

If peace do not follow the armistice, the Prussians are strong enough to scatter every army opposed to them, to prevent the formation of any others, and to capture every important city in the French empire. No other alternative is therefore left than submission to an inevitable fate, however bitter it may be. It is now the duty, and above all, the interest, of all the other Nations, to prevent the conqueror from abusing his power. England, whose policy has been as imbecile during this war as during ours, must try to repair a blunder from which she may be the next sufferer. Austria and Russia herself are deeply interested in preventing the overwhelming preponderance of Prussia—and France, in the hour of her adversity, may find better friends than in her prosperity.

The terms of peace will no doubt be hard. No generosity is to be expected from Bismarck, who, just now, is Germany. Starting with the plea of self defence, he quickly changed the war into one of aggression and conquest. Alsace and Lorraine will surely be demanded, and possibly the surrender of the French fleet or a portion of it. Perhaps Prussia may insist upon the restoration of Napoleon; and in view of the terrible anarchy and disorganization likely to prevail otherwise, such a restoration is probably the best thing for France, for a time at least.

One thing, unfortunately for humanity is certain. This war has retarded the march of civilization in Europe for at least half a century. Just as the seeds of hatred, sown in Germany by the conquests of Napoleon the First, have produced the present disasters of France, so surely this German conquest, with all its ruthless brutality, is sowing a harvest of revenge which will sooner or later sweep with fire and blood the now peaceful plains of Germany. Every energy of France, from the time that peace is signed, will be devoted to secure a fearful revenge, as soon as she is again strong enough to draw the sword.

But for the present, the prospect of blessed peace will bring joy and relief to many a sorrowing heart. For a time—let us hope that it may be a long time—industry, commerce and agriculture will revive, not in France alone, but over all the civilized world, and humanity will breathe more freely while the dread temple of Janus is closed.

Consolidation.

"Monsieur Tonson come again" A bill has just passed the Senate to consolidate the North Carolina Railroad and the North Western North Carolina Railroad. And why? Why not let this great State work alone? It is in a prosperous condition. We believe it is well managed, except in the unfortunate contract with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, to which we will revert. We have, from the first, opposed the consolidation of this road or its lease to any other. It has cost the State too much. The credit of North Carolina is too dependent upon this magnificent property to try any experiments. The State cannot afford to jeopardize any of her assets, much less this, the most valuable and prosperous of her works of internal improvement. We are now on the very verge of bankruptcy. Cripple the North Carolina Railroad by uniting its fortunes with an unprofitable or unfinished road, and you precipitate the State into the yawning gulf. By all means let the Legislature protect the State's interest in this road. Save to North Carolina her *homestead*, as a cotemporary so aptly terms it, which she has in the North Carolina Railroad.

Scheme after scheme has been devised to connect this road with the fallen fortunes of other works, but they have been defeated by the stand taken by the press and the people of the State. We regret exceedingly that the North Carolina and Atlantic Railroad is not prosperous. We would like to see the Western North Carolina Railroad finished to Paint Rock and Ducktown, and the North Western North Carolina Railroad completed through to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. We will do all in our power to contribute to these ends. We can appreciate the benefits to be derived to the State by the completion of these roads as keenly as those who live in our mountain fastnesses, and look to them for an outlet for their crops. If the condition of our people justified, we would advocate liberal appropriations in their behalf. We have ourselves a cherished scheme to build—the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad to our Western borders. It needs help as much as those we have mentioned. But we shall never favor any project which would ally the fortunes of the North Carolina Railroad with either or all of them. We shall never consent to hazard this valuable "homestead." Under existing circumstances we regard it not only as wrong, but criminal.

We may be over-sanguine, but we expect in a few years that the receipts from the North Carolina Railroad will pay the entire expenses of the State Government, as the State Road in Georgia has done so long as it was honestly managed, and until the carpet-bag government leased it to a Northern and Southern Company for twenty five years for one half its annual value. We look to the successful management of the North Carolina Railroad as the turning point in our financial affairs. We expect this road to be principally instrumental in restoring the credit of the State. In the name of the people of North Carolina, we ask the Legislature to keep it from all entangling alliances.

While we are satisfied that Major Smith has made a good President, and the North Carolina Railroad has prospered under his management, we must again protest against what we have always thought was manifestly unjust to our city. We refer to the existing contract with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, by which the road between Goldsboro' and Raleigh is neglected, and the merchants of this city are deprived of a large and valuable trade, which Presieent Smith should foster, but which he is compelled, by the terms of his contract, to cripple. We have taken frequent occasion to object to this contract as injurious to the road and as unjust to this city and Newbern—injurious to the road because only a portion of it is worked to advantage and the rest tied up against the interests of Wilmington and Newbern—unjust to these cities because it cripples their commerce for the benefit of Virginia and South Carolina ports.

But for the contract existing between the North Carolina Railroad and the Raleigh and Gaston and the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroads, Wilmington would sell to Raleigh and the central and western portions of the State the sugar, molasses, salt, coal, iron and other heavy goods used, or those classes of freight would be shipped through this port. This contract prevents the authorities of the North Carolina Railroad from joining the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad in low tariff rates from our port to the interior of the State. We have in our city at least four wholesale grocery establishments, if not more, each of which sell upwards of three-quarters of a million of dollars of goods annually. They justly complain that they cannot obtain moderate rates of freight to the interior of their own State. If their business was fostered by our own railroads it would be doubled, and the number would be more than doubled.

The bonus paid by these roads to the North Carolina Railroad does not pay that corporation for what it loses from this home business, and no amount of money can atone for the injustice done to our citizens. No community did more to build that road, and common fairness demands that it should not be used to break down the prosperity of its best friends. We ask President Smith to consider our claims and the true interests of his road. Upon heavy goods, at least, let the North Carolina and the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad *pro rate* so that Raleigh merchants could receive this class of freight at from three to five dollars per ton. Let him do so, and put on a freight train between Goldsboro' and Raleigh, and he will not only add to the receipts of his road, but manifest his love for his State which we feel sure he possesses. Let him make his road the *North Carolina Railroad* in fact, as well as in name.

We shall recur to this subject again.

Wilmington and Onslow Railroad.

At a meeting of the special committtee held on yesterday a meeting of the corporators of the Wilmington and Onslow Railroad was called for to assemble in this city at 12 o'clock on Saturday, February 11th, at the Commercial Exchange.—The following gentlemen are named in the bill as corporators, viz; O. G. Parsley, Jr., Roger Moore, F. W. Kerchner, R. H. Cowan, S. L. Fremont, Jas. B. Huggins, W. L. DeRosset, M. Cronly, J. A. Engelhard S. N. Martin, R. K. Bryan, C. W. McClammy, R. J. Nixon, G. N. Ennett, D. & E. W. Ward, C. Stephens, R. F. Pelletier, J. W. Spicer, Wm. MacRae, Sol Haas and S. A. Ashe.

We trust that all of these gentlemen will be present at the meeting, and such others as feel a lively interest in the success of this Railroad. We are satisfied that the enterprise can be assured if there is the proper determination upon the part of its friends. Let the work be begun in earnest on the 11th of February.

Convention.

The virtual passage, by the Legislature, (it only remaining for the Senate to concur, in a few immaterial amendments adopted by the House,) of the Bill submitting the question of "Convention" or "No Convention" to the people of North Carolina, and providing for the election of delegates, is, perhaps, the most important event that has transpired since the close of the war. That the action of the General Assembly will be sustained by an overwhelming majority of the popular vote we cannot permit ourselves to doubt. To suppose differently would be to brand the State with self-imposed degradation and the voluntary endorsement of the innumerable evils which terrorism and the sword forced upon the people, when they were comparatively powerless to avert them.

It would seem strange, if anything emanating from such men *could* seem strange after the experience we have had, that the Radical leaders should deny the power of the *people* to act upon a simple proposition submitted to them by a majority of the Legislature. A party that has recognized, and triumphed by means of, the wildest license of an illiterate mob, would appear to be debarred from objection to *any* appeal to the people at large. It is especially singular if any of the eccentricities of that erratic individual *can* be deemed singular, to see Mr. Phillips, the Radical leader in the House of Representatives, taking ground against the right of a majority of the Legislature to ask the voice of the people on the question of Convention, in the face of the fact that, in 1864, his opinion the other way was unmistakably pronounced. Mr. Phillips is, undeniably, a lawyer of ripe attainments, and the Macedonian appeal may well be taken from "Phillips drunk to Phillips sober,"—to Mr. Phillips, in the possession of his right mind and the honest convictions of an unwarped judgment, from Mr. Phillips, now so lamentably blinded by the seductions of reward and the blandishments of place.

We take it that the people of North Carolina are fully satisfied as to the power of the General Assembly, and their own rights, in the premises, and that, as we have said, they will act accordingly. We anticipate the happiest results from their action—a return, as near as may be, under the changed circumstances of our condition, to the Constitution under which we lived and prospered for so many years, which developed so much that was great and good, and which was illustrated by the genius, learning and statesmanship of Macon, Gaston, Meares, Ruffin, and a host of others. When the baleful "architects of ruin" have torn down, it is always difficult to build up. The grand old Cathedral at Strasbourg, or the gorgeous walls of the Louvre, may be demolished in a few days by a few regiments of German soldiery, but years of severe industry, and all the appliances of consummate skill, would hardly restore or replace them. But when the *will* exists the *way* is sure. Our people yearn to tread again the old familiar paths, from which they have been rudely jostled by the bayonet and by ignorant power too successfully enjoined by designing and corrupt adventurers and scheming native apostates.

Let us, then, to the good work! Let us have an organic law that will interfere with no established immunities, that will interfere with no man's civil rights, that will recognize no obsolete theories. But let us have one that will accommodate itself to the wants, condition and exigencies of our people—that will purify the judiciary; that will adjust the public burdens; that will afford no covert for thieves and swindlers; that will give us back that benignant mother of Education, the University; that will protect the general interests of *all* the people, and be, what it was, before the eruption of the Visigoths, the object of a proud and cheerful obedience and support.

Rumor from Raleigh has it that the Impeachment managers are eliciting, in their informal investigations, ample testimony from *Radical* sources to sustain their Bill of Indictment in the fullest particulars.

Further rumor states that Hon. W. H. Battle, Gov. Graham and Gov. Bragg have been, or will be, summoned before the "Southern Outrage" Committee at Washington. This is well. It is also understood that Judges Reade and Settle have been summoned. We hope that Judge Reade may be interrogated as to that infamous Legislative address, of which he and Jno. Pool were joint authors, which counseled the negroes to slay, burn and steal!

The New York *Evening Post*, a staunch Republican journal, makes a telling point in saying that the Radicals "have made peace impossible by continuing the punishments of war." They are now reaping the fruits of their blunder. The *Post* declares that rebellion ought to have been punished, but it is neither right nor expedient to punish a community in a lump. The proposed Congressional supervision of the elections in the Southern States, the *Post* calls "a gross, and hateful and dangerous interference," and it very sensibly declares that what the Republicans need is "to allay bitterness and rancor." This can only be done by stopping hostilities, and the Republicans "should be the first to insist on a general and immediate removal of political disabilities, and the most vigorous opponents of any and every scheme for Congressional interference in the local governments of the Southern States." The United States cannot, says the *Post*, put a corporal's guard at the door of every Southern Republican.

Interesting Facts in General Lee's History.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle & Sentinel* contains a full report of the address delivered by General Pendleton, who was Chief of Artillery under General Lee, as well as his intimate friend before and during the war, and his pastor since. We give a few extracts. The address is quite similar to the one delivered in this city:

WHY HE DID NOT EARLIER WITHDRAW FROM PETERSBURG,

has been asked. To my knowledge he was perfectly aware long before April, 1865, of the necessity for such withdrawal, and had fully resolved upon it. Several months before he privately expressed this to myself, as I believe he did to others in responsible positions. At any rate I received from him secret information to send to a designated point far in the rear all surplus ammunition, and to make arrangements with the artillery, as the arm most difficult of sudden movement, for marching at one hour's notice, his plan being rapidly to move back, and form, if possible, a junction with the southern Confederate army, that by quick and decisive combination one or the other of the Federal armies might be struck with effectual force. With this plan, however, there was interference, which General Lee deemed it a less evil to yield to than to disregard. Its nature may be inferred from a significant remark made by him to myself alone, the night of the 1st of April, 1865. Contemplating the then thinness of his own line, its vast extent, and the feebleness of his entire force, he said: "General, if our cause fails, its epitaph may be written, 'Died of Congress and the Newspapers.'" The next morning that thin line was broken by the numerous masses that at length adventured attack, and we had to withdraw.

THE MASTERLY RETREAT

then began. It has been asked why even then so great a captain could not succeed in eluding his much less skilled adversary? The reply is found in the utterly reduced state of his army, and of all southern military supplies, with the superadded difficulties of inclement weather and deep roads.

Amelia court-house, on the Richmond and Danville railroad, was duly reached; but supplies that had been called for, and were expected there, were not forthcoming, while a large number of persons from Richmond, only a few of whom, however, were reliable soldiers, were added to the crowd we had to provide for and protect.

For want of animals and forage, a large amount of wagons, ammunition, &c., had to be destroyed, and the best dispositions possible were made for continuing with the remainder of our retreat. Detachments of the enemy were by this time getting close. They had to be kept off with a portion of our force, while the main body and trains moved on. Thus by day, fighting had to be maintained all along, and marching chiefly by night.

It will be readily understood under what immense disadvantage this was, at every step accomplished, when the vast resources of the Federal commander are considered, the multitude of his troops, and the prodigious host of cavalry, comparatively fresh, at his disposal. That General Lee succeeded as he did in so far foiling him, and in a considerable degree rendering such disaster as that to his rear divisions at Sailor's Creek, between Amelia Springs and Farmville, is one of the most signal evidences of his matchless power as a commander.

WHETHER GENERAL LEE'S HEART WAS IN THE SOUTHERN CAUSE

has been called in question by some interested in maligning that cause. Let me mention an incident which makes the truth clear as day:

Having reached Farmville, in Prince Edward county on the morning of Friday, April 7th, our little army crossed the Appomattox again, gaining the northern bank, and destroying the bridges. Battle order was then formed and the enemy approaching greeted with cannon in position. One bridge below, however, had been destroyed, and a corps of the Federal army pressed upon us from that direction.—Giving my personal attention to the defence there, I met your own gallant fellow-citizen, General John B. Gordon, conducting the fight as was his wont, with dash and vigor. A few words were exchanged. He informed me of a conference, held some hours before between himself, Gen. Richard Anderson, and others, in which it was determined that myself, as one intimately associated with the Commander-in-Chief, should be requested to see him, if in accordance with my views, and express to him our sense of the desperateness of the situation, and of the moral impropriety of continuing a struggle now clearly hopeless—every man killed under such circumstances being, as we thought, rather murdered than martyred. My impression being in the main of the same general cast, I agreed to see General Longstreet first, as next in command to General Lee. This accordingly was done. General Longstreet met the suggestion at first with his accustomed imperturbable resolution, objecting in toto to any thought of discontinuing the contest, and adding that he believed his corps, or what remained of it, could "still whip," as he expressed it, "three times their number of Yankees." Admiring his spirit, I readily acquiesced, but suggested the inquiry whether they could withstand thirty times their number, as they would have to do. He, in the sequel, fully agreed that General Lee ought to be communicated with, and I begged him to go in person and express his own sense of the situation, if for no other reason, to relieve the noble heart of the great commander of the sense of solitariness in his mighty responsibility. The veteran Lieutenant General, however, excused himself on the score of his being slow of speech, and requested me to represent him with the rest in submitting the statement of all this to General Lee. I gladly make this statement to the honor of General Longstreet though differing with that officer as to his recent course as wide as the poles.

General Lee was lying on the ground. No other heard the conversation between him and myself. He received my communication, with the reply, "Gracious heavens! I trust it has not come to that!" And added, "General, we have yet too many bold men to think of laying down our arms. The enemy do not fight with spirit like our boys still do. Besides, if I were to say a word to the Federal commander, he would regard it as such a confession of weakness as to make it the occasion of demanding unconditional surrender—a proposal to which I will never listen. I have resolved to die first, and that if it comes to that, we shall force through, or all fall in our places." I tell you, friends, General Lee was the boldest man in all that heroic band. The General went on—"General, this is no new question with me. I have never believed we could, against the gigantic combination for our subjugation, make good in the long run our independence, unless foreign Powers should, directly or indirectly, assist us. This I was sure it was their interest and duty to do, and I hoped they would so regard it. But such considerations really made with me no difference. We had, I was satisfied, sacred principles to maintain and rights to defend, for which we were in duty bound to do our best, even if we perished in the endeavor!" These were, as nearly as I can recall them, the exact words of General Lee on that most critical occasion. You see in them the soul of the man; what his conscience dictated and his judgment decided there his heart was.

THE SURRENDER.

Another illustrative incident showing the man occurred a few hours before the surrender. Engaged under his instructions the evening before, a mile or two beyond Appomattox Court House, in extricating an artillery command, of which one of my associates had charge, and there exposed to capture, I was recalled by message from himself. It was 1 A. M. Sunday, 9th April, before, through the darkness and danger, I succeeded in finding the General. His greeting, "Good morning, General," add his fresh to neatness of dress, as if for some imposing ceremony, surprised me. General Longstreet was with him. After a few words as to the condition of things in front, where I had been, I expressed my surprise, both as to the advance of the night and at his full dress, and ventured to ask what it meant? His reply was. "I am to be Gen. Grant's prisoner, and intend to make my best appearance."

Still it was not definitely settled. There was uncertainty whether his terms in response to General Grant's initial overture would be accorded; and if not, there was yet solemn work to be done.

The General, therefore, kindly urged me to get some rest, and at the dawn "be governed by circumstances."

Those circumstances at daylight were, active fighting along all our line. At no time during the war did the boys in "gray" more gallantly acquit themselves, and with more of dashing alacrity, than on that memorable morning—driving the enemy before them at all points and actually capturing their artillery at the very last moment. Just before General Custar, of the Federal army, passed myself, near one of our batteries, under conduct of a staff officer of General Lee, with a flag of truce, guns captured from the enemy were borne by me to the rear in triumph. Immediately, however, the order came to "cease firing." Honorable terms were conceded, and General Lee resolved to close the contest on the principles announced in his inimitable farewell address.

FROM THE SURRENDER TILL HIS ARRIVAL IN LEXINGTON.

The lecturer described the return of the great commander to his home in Richmond—of the terrible changes which he found there upon his arrival—of the smoking ruins on every street—of the presence of the enemy's soldiery, and of the bitter humiliation of the once proud capital of a prouder State. Gen. Lee soon found that Richmond then was no home for him, and accepted the hospitality of a noble Virginia matron, who invited him and his family to live with her in her residence, situated on the waters of the upper James river.—The lecturer then gave a brief and interesting description of the little town of Lexington, situated in the celebrated country known as the Valley of Virginia. He spoke of its beautiful situation in the centre of plains, as level as a carpet, as green as an emerald, and as fertile as the valley of the Egyptian Nile, walled in on one side by the picturesque peaks of the Alleghanies, on the other by the azure crests of the Blue Ridge. He told of its first inhabitants—the sturdy, industrious, faithful, liberty-loving Scotch-Irish—and the stout blows for independence which they struck in the war of the Revolution. Of the seats of learning there—Washington College and the Virginia Military Institute—and the patriotism of the students and professors in each, who rushed to arms at the first tap of the drum and moistened the sacred soil of Virginia with the blood of gray-haired men and striplings of sixteen and seventeen.

He said that soon after the war ended Washington College was reorganized, and a message sent to General Lee, on the Upper James, asking him to accept the presidency of the Institution. With accustomed prudence, Lee asked for time to consider the proposition before returning an answer. One evening, several days afterwards, a solitary traveller, mounted on an iron-gray steed, rode across the mountains, and drew the bridle-rein just before night at the door of an inn in a little village just beyond the mountains. A few minutes afterwards an ex-Confederate soldier recognized "Marse Robert," and the news spread that Lee had arrived. The population of the village turned out *en masse*, surrounded the inn, and begged the privilege of touching the old hero's palm. The next morning he mounted his horse, rode quietly into Lexington, and up to the door of the college, and, dismounting, announced that he had come to accept the position which he had been tendered. As soon as it was known that Lee was at the head of the college, large numbers of students came to it from States south of the Potomac, and in a short time there were in attendance more than 300 young men, the flower of the Southern country, who had come here to be moulded and trained in the school of Lee.

Experiments with Fertilizers.

Editors of the Rural Carolinian:

Gentlemen:—I give you below experiments with Fertilizers which you may publish if you wish. The experiments were made with four rows, each one hundred and twenty-five yards long.

FERTILIZERS.	First Picking, Oct. 17th.	Sec'd Picking, Nov. 25th.	Third Picking Jan. 3d.	Total lbs.
Zell's Superphosphate	67	34	17	118
Wando Guano	44	39	21	104
Soluble Navassa Guano	73	47	18	138
No Guano	20	56	00	76

D. Barnett.
Rock Hill, S. C.

[These experiments are not only very creditable to the value of the Fertilizers used, but demonstrate the great benefits to be derived by their use.]

Expensive Housekeeping.

The royal families of Europe cost the heavily-taxed people about forty million dollars a year to support their private and household expenditures. In Russia, royalty costs $8,500,000 a year; France pays $7,000,000; Turkey, $6,600,000; Austria, $4,000,000; Italy, $3,200,000; Prussia, $2,400,000; England, $2,375,000; Bavaria, $1,250,000; Portugal, $666,000; Holland-$500,000; Sweeden and Norway, $260,000; Denmark, $140,000; Wurtemburg, $220,0000; Rome, $2,000,000.

For the Journal.

Mr. Editor: A lady of this community, while returning from a neighboring visit, was grossly insulted, and by a negro, on the road-side, named George Wright. A friend of the lady immediately repaired to the nearest Justice for a warrant, which was placed in the hands of Henry Corbett, Virgil Corbett and Nathan Kerr, colored men, who started out in pursuit of the villain, about six o'clock in the evening, and never halted until they brought him up for trial, at four o'clock next morning. After examination before the magistrate, he was forwarded by the same party to Wilmington, and lodged in jail. The promptness, fidelity, and good conduct of this deputed force, in the execution of the law, deserves favorable notice.

Franklin Township

The Western Railroad Company met here according to notice on 5th inst., and accepted the recent amendment to their charter. Another meeting was held on 11th inst., but not being ready for business adjourned to 18th inst, when the Directors and President were elected as heretofore stated. The Directors thus selected met on 19th inst. At this meeting M. Atkinson was appointed Master Machinist in place of Wm. Campbell, removed, and J. R. Ledbetter Master Carpenter in place of John Minor, removed.

John M. Rose was elected Secretary, N. A. Steadman Treasurer, J. C. Poe Freight Agent and J. F. Marsh Conductor. Mr. J. H. Davis has recently been Secretary and Treasurer, Marsh and Poe are continued in their former positions.

L. C. Jones, the former Superintendent, was elected President of the Company by the Stockholders on 18th inst., and still performs the duty of Superintendent. He is to employ assistants for Civil Engineer work when necessary.

It was ordered by the Board of Directors that the whole force on the road in all departments be reduced to the smallest effective number at once.

The Board made a total reduction in salaries of $4,800 a year, as follows: The Chief Superintendent's salary is fixed at $2,000 ($2,500 before,) Treasurer $500, Secretary $1,200 (heretofore $2,500 for both), Freight Agent $900, ($1,200 before), Conductor $800 ($1,250 before), Master Machinist $1,200 (formerly $1,500). The President's salary is not fixed yet, but may be put at $500 or more (it was $2,500 last year). A committee of the President, L. C. Jones and J. D. Williams, and M. McKinnon, was appointed to report and submit a tariff of freight, fare, &c.

A committee of the President, and R. P. Buxton, John Reilly, and E. J. Lilly was authorized to ascertain when A. J. Jones, the former President, could make settlement and turn over all property, accounts, &c., of the Company to his successors.

On information that T. S. Lutterloh claimed to have completed a contract with the former managers of the road for building the road from Egypt to Greensboro', and that he held bonds of the Company secured by mortgage on the road and its property to carry out such contract, &c., a committee was appointed to investigate the matter and report at a subsequent meeting. Messrs. J. D. Williams, A. A. McKethan and A. W. Steel were named as the committee.

After some further unimportant proceedings the Board adjourned to 21st instant.

At meeting on 21st the committee to wait on A. J. Jones, former President, &c., reported that the former President would make settlement and submit report in four weeks [from 20th inst.]

The Committee appointed to examine the alleged contract and mortgage of Lutterloh are unable to get necessary information and make no final report. They are excused from serving farther and a committee of the State's Directors, R. P. Buxton, John Reilly, and W. A. Guthrie, are appointed to investigate the condition of the Company and Mr. Lutterloh's claim, and to consult with the Company's Attorney, W. McL. McKay, and report. After some business of detail, the Board adjourned to meet on the 26th.

The former officials are to continue until 1st February prox, when the new officers take their places, though the new President and Board of Directors have possession and management since their election, 18th inst. All the new Directors, officers and proceedings are to continue only until the regular annual stockholders meeting next April, when elections and arrangements will be made for the next year. There are six depots, Fayettevile, Manchester, Spout Spring, Swann's, Jonesboro and Egypt, and each has an agent at $300 a year, except Spout Spring which is $15 a month, and Fayetteville where General Freight Agent is also depot agent.

N. R. Bryan has been appointed agent at Jonesboro' in place of T. Rollins removed, and A. G. Roberson at Egypt in place of H. L. Muse removed. All the other officers and employees remain at present.

We as yet know nothing from official sources or records of the company as to the claims set up by Mr. Lutterloh, and it seems the whole matter is under consideration and not yet definitely known. Contract was made last summer with Hunt and Scales by the former Board to build the road to Greensboro,' for which work the contractors were to take the company's bonds to the amount of $900,000, secured by mortgage on the road. This contract was not to be transferred unless transfer was approved by the Chief Superintendent. Hunt and Scales did offer to transfer the contract some weeks ago to T. S. Lutterloh, and the Superintendent, L. C. Jones, declined to approve the transfer. The Board of Directors at once ordered him to approve it, when he still declined and prepared to resign, but at the earnest request of individual stockholders he formally approved the transfer as "by order of the Board of Directors," &c. We learn that on the 4th inst., the former Board profesess to have met and recalled the contract of Hunt and Scales, and confirmed it as to Lutterloh; and that on 5th inst.—same date of acceptance of amended charter—it is claimed the old Board met and made new contract with Lutterloh.

It is now reported that in consequence of these claims, &c., Mr. Lutterloh will not surrender his contract unless the Company pay him $1,250 cash, and secure him $50,000 in payment of 3, 6 and 9 months, and pay to A. J. Jone $100,000 or credit him with that amount, &c. It is also reported that Mr. Lutterloh holds most of the Company's mortgage bonds for $900,000, and that a part of them is held by persons in New York who have made advances on them. The whole proceeding shows fraud from beginning to end, and will no doubt be upset on that ground. We hope it will not appear that Mr. Lutterloh went willingly into a plundering scheme. He was probably misled by designing swindlers. But no matter who does the work, we shall rejoice when the road is pushed forward to completion,—which will soon be done notwithstanding the present conflicting movements.—Fayetteville *Eagle*.

The iron on the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Road is laid to the bridge at 3rd Creek, a distance of about 4 miles. The bridge will be complete in a week and then track laying will proceed rapidly.—We learn that work on the road is progressing finely below.—Statesville *American*.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

Friday, Jan. 27th, 1871.

Called to order, Mr. Graham in the chair.

Bill to confer on the North Carolina Railroad Company Banking Privileges, on second reading; Laid on the table.

Bill concerning certain actions improperly commenced; on second reading.

Bill to amend chap. 160 of Laws of 1868 and '60; on second reading.

A substitute suggested by Committee to whom was referred the bill was adopted.

Bill to consent to the protection of certain lands by the U. S. Courts, for the erection of a Light House; on second reading. Tabled.

Bill to repeal Sections 13, 14 and 15, chap. 2 of the Revised Code, on second reading. Indefinitely postponed.

Bill to prevent parties in civil elections from being witnesses in their own behalf, on second reading. Indefinitely postponed.

Bill to repeal sec. 468 of chap. 9, of Code of Civil Procedure, and proposing a substitute for the same, on second reading. Substitute was adopted, and bill passed.

Ordered to its third reading and passed.

Mr. Olds moved a suspension of the rules, and took up the bill from calendar, concerning a claim of R. S. Tucker. Motion prevailed.

Mr. Brogden spoke in opposition to the bill, and went over the whole ground in his usual style.

Mr. Jones and Mr. Dargan replied in very eloquent and able terms to Mr. Brogden, justified the report of the committee, and insisted on the justness and honesty of the claim of Mr. Tucker, and hoped the bill would pass.

After an elaborate argument by Mr. Graham, of Orange, in favor of the bill, and giving the information upon which the Committee based its conclusions, the previous question was called and sustained. Upon a vote on the bill on its second reading, ayes and nays were demanded, and the vote resulted as follows: 19 ayes, 11 nays.

Mr. Moore, from Committee on Priviliges and Elections, submitted a minority report, signed by himself and Mr. King, on the contested election case from the 21st Senatorial District. Laid on table.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

Saturday, Jan. 28, 1871.

The Senate was called to order. President Warren in the chair.

SPECIAL ORDER,

being a resolution from the Committee on Elections, concerning the contested election from the 21st Senatorial District, (which declares Messrs. Edwards and Bradshaw entitled to the seats now occupied by Messrs. Lassiter and Barnett.)

The report was argued at length by Messrs. Linney and Graham, of Orange, and Mr. Lehman.

On motion of Mr. Troy, the evidence in regard to the election at Townesville Township, in Granville county, was read by Mr. Batchelor, who took down the evidence in the case.

After the reading of the evidence, a lengthy argument was made by Mr. Moore, after which he moved to postpone further consideration until Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The motion failed.

Messenger from House received, transmitting a bill for a call of a Convention; and a bill directing the Treasurer not to pay certain claims held by parties for participating in the military movements in this State in 1870, and asking concurrence in the same.

On motion of Mr. Cowles, the latter bill was put on its several readings, which prevailed, and bill passed several readings, under call of ayes and nays, Messrs. Epps, Hyman, and Price, col., voting against it. Mr. Flemming moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and moved to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. Merrimon offered a resolution which he moved to be referred to the proper Committee without reading.

Price, col., moved that the bill from the House, on the question of Committee, as amended, be printed, and that the same be made the special order for 7 o'clock Monday night. Motion to print did not prevail. The motion to make the special order as above suggested, prevailed.

A communication from Board of Education was read concerning the sale of Swamp Lands.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Jan. 28, 1871.

House called to order at the usual hour. Mr. Robinson, of Macon, in the Chair.

By Mr. McCauley: A bill to amend section 144, chapter 4, C. C. P. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Jordan the rules were suspended and the bill to create a commission to inquire into corruptions and frauds, was taken up. [Appoints D. S. Reid, of Rockingham, O. P. Meares, of Wilmington, and John U. Kirkland of Orange as said commission.]

Mr. Jordan said that the delay attending the action on this bill had been caused by the difficulty of obtaining the services of competent gentlemen, &c.

Mr. Ashe said he had received a telegram from Judge Meares stating that he could not serve on the Commissian, he (Mr. Ashe) would therefore move to strike out Judge Meares' name from the bill. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Phillips thought that the bill should mention no names; the selection of gentlemen should be considered after the proposition had been agreed to that a Commission should be raised, &c. He moved to strike out the other two names.

After some debate Mr. Phillip's motion was put to a vote and adopted.

Mr. Jordan nominated David S. Reid, of Rockingham, as a member of the Commission.

Mr. Martin thought the Commission should be composed of members of the General Assembly. He made a motion to this effect, adding that the Speakers of the House and Senate should appoint.

Mr. Rankin wished the Commission to be raised outside of the Legislature.

Mr. Jordan was also opposed to Mr. Martin's proposition. He had agreed to the striking out of the names in the bill, as reported by the Committee, in order that the House might not feel itself limited to the choice of any particular gentlemen, suggested by the Committee. He knew that Gov. Reid and the other gentlemen named, were acceptable to the House and their names had only been stricken out in order to carry out the general principle, that in matters of this kind, the House should not be confined absolutely to the recommendation of a Committee.

Mr. McAfee opposed the idea of putting the matter in the hands of a Committee of the General Assembly, &c.

Mr. Martin withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, moved to insert the name of David Coleman, of Buncombe.

Mr. Johnston urged the nomination of Mr. Coleman in remarks of some length.

Mr. Brown nominated General Alfred Dockery.

Mr. Martin thought two lawyers should suffice and one good mathematician. A man might be an excellent lawyer and yet not bright in mathematics, &c.

On motion of Mr. Jordan, the matter was

le special order for Monday next at
past 11 o'clock. Mr. Jordan said he
induced to make this motion on ac-
nt of the great number of names placed
nomination and the confusion attend-
thereon, &c.

n motion of Mr. Harris, of Franklin,
bill to amend section 1, chapter 168,
s of 1869-'70, was taken up, and, on
ion of Mr. Greogory, was referred to the
iciary Committee.

Ir. Ashe, from the Judiciary Committee
Mr. Crawford, from the Committee on
grossed Bills, submitted reports.

n motion of Mr. Ashe, the Senate bill
lo away with the special term of the
perior Courts of Craven and Lenoir
nties, was taken up and passed its
eral readings.

SPECIAL ORDER.

ill for the benefit of the Eastern Di-
on of the Western N. C. R. R.
he bill created a long debate, and af-
the adoption of several amendments
further consideration was postponed
il Wednesday next.

y Mr. Bryson—A bill to consolidate
ious railways and for other purposes;
ered to be printed.

Ir. Hargrove asked an extension of the
e of absence of Mr. French.

Ir. Welch opposed the leave, saying
Mr. French had not been present
e the recess. If the gentleman in-
ded to allow his private concerns to su
cede his duty as a member of the Leg-
ture, the State should not be called up-
o pay him his *per diem* for attending to
own private affairs.

Ir. Phillips said that the law gave no
diem to members while on leave of ab-
ce.

Ir. Welch then withdrew his objec-
, and the leave of absence was grant-

djourned.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1871.

enate called to order. President War-
in the Chair.

eport of Mr. Ashley, Superintendent
Public Instruction, was read and re-
ed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

bill concerning the report of the Com-
tee on the contested election case from
21st Senatorial District was taken up.
Ir. Linny took the floor and argued at
gth and ably in support of the report,
against counting the Townsville pre-
ct vote.

Ir. Robbins, of Rowan, had not been
vinced of fraud having been perpe-
ted at the Townsville box, but, upon
contrary, believed the vote at that pre-
ct should be counted. And that, as the
ole matter was clouded, he could not
e his vote to unseat the sitting mem-
s. Was open for conviction and would
vote to do so, but could not upon the
tter as it now stands.

Ir. Moore then argued at length upon
report, the illegal voters, the question
non-residence, &c.

Ir. Speed replied to Mr. Moore's argu-
nt, as to the character of the conflicting
timony the law upon the question of
nicile, &c.

Ir. Jones offered a substitute for the
ort of the committee, which declares
t Mr. L. C. Edwards and Mr. S. C.
nett are entitled to the seats of the 21st
atorial District.

Ir. Graham moved an amendment that
Bradshaw's name be substituted for
Barnett's, in order that the case may
discussed on one point at a time.

He also moved that further considera-
n be postponed until after adjournment
Senate sitting as a Court.

Ir. Gilmer introduced a bill concerning
isdiction of certain cases; also a bill
cerning registration of deeds upon cer-
proofs; also a bill allowing Executors
Administrators to plead in certain
es; referred.

HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

The Chair announced the hour for the
ing of the Senate as a High Court of
peachment.

The committee to wait on the Chief
tice announced his presence. He was
ited forward, took his seat, and called
Court to order.

Ir. Sparrow, for Board of Managers,
ed that the Board should be allowed to
end the eighth article of impeachment,
directed to do by the House of Repre-
tatives.

The amendment was accepted.

On motion, the Court of Impeachment
ourned until Wednesday at 12 M.

President Warren resumed the chair and
led the Senate to order.

The special order was further con-
ered.

Mr. Latham took the floor and said that
desired to state as briefly as possible
e reasons which induced him to support
substitute offered by the Senator from
cklenburg. He came to the decision
the grave questions involved in this
test, with an anxious desire to do all
rties full justice. On the report of the
mmittee on Privileges and Elections
ree questions arose for discussion. First,
to the irregularities in the election held
Townsville Township. Second, as to
e want of notice of the change of six
ction precincts in Granville county, and
ird, as to votes reported by the Com-
ttee as illegal.

He then proceeded to read at length
m Cushing's "Law and Practice of Leg-
ative assemblies" to show that the elec-
n at Townsville Township, though ille-
l, was not void, and that the statute re-
iring thirty days notice was merely di-
ctory. But the committee had found
at there were 57 illegal votes cast for
r. Lassiter and he was not disposed to
sturb that verdict, and as Mr. Lassiter
s elected by only 42 he should vote for
e substitute.

Mr. Lehman argued against the bill re-
rted by the Committee and the substi-
e of Mr. Jones. Offered an amendment
the substitute, to insert the name of
r. Lassiter in the place of that of Mr.
wards.

Mr. Merrimon spoke at length upon the
l and upon the illegality of the Towns-
le township vote.

Mr. Linney again spoke, and cited vari-
s authorities to support the positions
ken by him in his former remarks, and
e report of the Committee.

He urged that irregularity of itself would
t invalidate an election unless it was
ch as to admit illegal votes as taught by
pley—Const. Lim., page 618, and in-
sted that the effect of the irregularity
tending the election in Townsville Town-
ip was such as to admit illegal votes,—
any voters having registered and had the
quired oath administered by a citizen,
the absence of the Registrar, who was
t an officer of any kind and not in any
y authorized to administer an oath.

Mr. Graham spoke in support of the
port of the Committee, and upon the
esumptive evinced upon the character
the votes pretested to be illegal.

Price, col., offered a substitute declaring
essrs. Lassiter and Barnett entitled to
e seats which they now occupy. De-
ded not to be in order.

Mr. Robbins spoke at length on the bill,
k reasoned that with the lights before
m he could not vote to unseat the sit-
ng members.

Mr. Speed moved that the sitting mem-
ers and the contestants be allowed one
our each to argue the question, and no
rther debate be allowed.

Pending this motion, Mr. Beasley moved
adjourn until to-night at 7 o'clock,
hich prevailed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1871.

House called to order at the usual hour.

A communication was received from the State Geologist concerning the administration of his office and read. The communication was appropriately disposed of.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the rules were suspended and the bill in relation to the salaries and fees of State offices, was taken up.

Mr. Ashe moved to print and make the bill special order for Tuesday at 12 m.

Mr. Ashe's motion was put to a vote and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Stanford (by request) the bill to enable the Commissioners of Onslow county to adjust their tax list was taken up, and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to amend chapter 2, sections 14 and 15 Revised Code. [This bill was introduced by Mr. Robinson, of Macon, and authorizes the appointment of an Assistant Geologist, to be paid out of the present appropriation, to operate in the Western part of the State.]

Mr. Robinson said he had been anxious to have this bill pass at least its second reading, but as the Committee wished to consider the recent communication of the State Geologist before action was taken on this bill, he would now move to make the bill special order for Wednesday next at 4 o'clock. The motion was put to a vote and adopted.

By Mr. Justice: A resolution instructing the Committee on Penal Institutions to investigate the affairs of the Penitentiary; placed on calendar.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Bill creating a Commission to inquire into charges of corruption and frauds.

Mr. Jordan said that in order to facilitate business, he would move to postpone the special order a few minutes in order that a Senate bill on the same subject, now on the House calendar, might be taken up and the House bill (the special order) might be offered as a substitute for it.—The motion was adopted and the Senate bill was read. The House bill was next read, when Mr. Jordan offered an amendment which empowers the Speakers of the two Houses to appoint the members of the proposed Commission, which was adopted. The House bill as amended, was adopted as a substitute for the Senate bill, and passed its several readings,

By Sykes, col.: A resolution appointing a joint special committee of five to ascertain the debt of the State; placed on calendar.

Mr. Ashe, from the Committee on Finance and Judiciary, reported upon a number of bills and resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, the bill declaratory of the meaning of Section 34, Chapter 225, laws of 1869 '70 was taken up, (in reference to the sureties on Sheriffs bonds.) After a long debate the bill passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, the resolution in reference to the improvement of the mouth of the Cape Fear River, was taken up and passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, the resolution in favor of the Sheriff of Columbus county was taken up and the Senate amendment was concurred in and the resolution was ordered to be enrolled.

On motion of Robbins, col., the rules were suspended and the bill to prevent fishing on the Sabbath day, was taken up, and, after some debate, was recommitted.

On motion of Mr. Brooks, the bill to authorize the Commissioners of Brunswick county to issue bonds, was taken up and passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 62, nays 4.

The Chairman made the following announcement:

Special Committee to investigate the issue of bonds to the Western Division of the Western Railroad—Messrs. Johnston, of Buncombe, Withers, Robinson, Duckworth and Justice.

Special Committee to visit the University and examine into its affairs—Messrs. Jones, of Caldwell, McNeill, and Lyon,

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 31, 1871.

Mr. Worth moved that the Senator from Granville, Mr. L. C. Edwards, be sworn and admitted to his seat.

Mr. Edwards came forward and qualified.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, offered a resolution allowing W. A. Bradshaw, contestant from the 21st Senatorial District, mileage and *per diem* to the 31st of January.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, objected to the resolution upon the ground that the resolution proposed to give Mr. Bradshaw *per diem* for the whole time. He was willing to pay for the time Mr. B. has been actually engaged in the contest. It was not fair to do more.

Mr. Love endorsed the position of Mr. Robbins.

The motion to suspend the rules did not prevail, for want of a quorum voting.

Mr. Flemming: A resolution that the Senate, as a Court of Impeachment, order that on questions of evidence and all incidental questions, the argument shall be confined to two of the counsel of the respondent and two on the part of the managers, who shall be entitled to speak but once on each question, reserving the right to the party raising the point of dispute to open and close.

Mr. Troy moved to take up from the calendar the bill concerning defrauding railroad Presidents. Under a suspension of the rules, the bill passed its several readings. (Requires Presidents, Directors and other officers to surrender to their successors in office all books, &c., under penalty of severe punishment. Also punishes all who may conspire with parties to hinder or delay in making such transfer, &c., as required by this law.)

Mr. Cowles moved suspension of rules, and take up bill to punish railroad officials and agents and other persons for embezzlement. Rules suspended, and bill passed.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, introduced a bill providing for punishment of certain offenses.

He said:

MR. PRESIDENT:—I ask leave to introduce a bill and have it referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The object contemplated is the effectual suppression of Ku Klux. We know that the Congress of the United States is much exercised upon this subject and have appointed a Committee to take testimony to see whether we shall have another reconstruction or not. Desiring to aid in the suppression of all secret societies, I have prepared this bill to restore the old punishment for arson and burglary. These crimes are so mean and despicable in their nature that when committed, they rouse all the passions of the human soul and cry aloud for vengeance. I have no hesitation in saying that the Ku Klux did not commence to operate in my county until the League commenced to burn barns. The people have a strong idea that burglary and arson ought to be visited with death. If the last Legislature, instead of passing foolish and mischievous acts as the Painting act and Shoffner act, had passed the bill under consideration, the Ku Klux would have found but little to operate upon. As many pious people in the Northern States are groaning over our deplorable condition, and the Ku Klux ceased to operate last Spring, and as I am afraid that the numerous barn burnings which have recently taken place in this State will cause a counter organization to arise, I introduce this bill to prevent both barn-burnings and retaliation. Our people have not much objection to having persons hung for burglary and arson, but they somewhat prefer that it shall be done according to due course of law. I hope, therefore, that the bill may be referred and our law restored, under which we had little barn-burning and no Ku Klux.

Mr. Graham moved that the Judiciary Committee and Finance Committee be increased to eleven respectively. Prevailed.

Mr. McClammy moved a suspension of rules, and take up bill to incorporate Wilmington Steam Fire Engine Company. Rules suspended and bill passed its several readings.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 31, 1871.

Mr. Nicholson, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported adversely to the claim of Dr. Pearson to a seat in this House, as a member from Wayne. The report was accepted and the Committee discharged from the further consideration of the matter.

CALENDAR.

Mr. McNeill, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported favorably upon the bill supplemental to the act in relation to the fowling interest in the waters of Carrituck Sound, (excepts from the provisions of the law those who shoot for sport only.)

On motion of Mr. Ashe the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings.

On motion of Sykes, col., the joint resolution raising a special committee of 5 to ascertain the debt of the State, &c., was taken up and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, the Senate resolution in regard to the political disabilities of Hon. A. M. Waddell and Hon. Sion H. Rogers was taken up, [asks our Congressmen to urge the removal of the political disabilities from these gentlemen,] and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Regan, the bill to repeal the Act extending the corporate limits of Lumberton, Robeson county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Mr. Hargrove wished to know if the bill extending the suspension of the Code of Civil Procedure had passed the Senate and become a law, (making writs returnable at the regular term.) He wished information on this subject from the Judiciary Committee.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to be entitled "An act in relation to salaries and fees of State officers."

The Clerk read the bill.

On motion of Mr. Houston the bill was considered section by section.

In section 1st the Committee's amendment to strike out $500 as the salary of the Governor's Private Secretary and insert $1,000, and also that portion of the section allowing the Governor a messenger at a salary of $300 per year was considered.

After debate the yeas and nays were called and the amendment making the Private Secretary's salary $1,000 per year instead of $500, was rejected by a vote of yeas 19, nays 77.

The question recurred upon the amendment refusing a Messenger to the Governor at a salary of $300 per year. A vote was taken and the amendment rejected.

Dudley, col., moved to make the salary of the Private Secretary $800 per year; lost.

Mr. McAfee moved to insert in line 6, after the word "two," the words "Revised Code;" carried.

On motion of Dudley, col., the House then adjourned.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

NOON TELEGRAMS.

WAR IN EUROPE.

BOURBAKI ENTERS SWITZERLAND WITH EIGHTY THOUSAND MEN.

SPAIN *IN STATU QUO.*

"ALL QUIET" AROUND THE CITY OF REFUGE.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 1.

The government has issued a decree ordering an election of the National Assembly on the 8th of February. It disqualifies for election to the Assembly members families reigning over France since 1789, all who acted as imperial official candidates in the past elections or held office as Senators, Ministers or Councillors of State under the Empire and prefects who have accepted office between 1851 and '70.

Jules Simon has arrived here.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

An official dispatch announces that Bourbaki, with an army of eighty thousand strong, entered Switzerland to-day.

General Chanzy accepts the armistice.

The mails have been re-established between Paris, Havre and Dieppe.

MADRID, Feb. 1.

There was a grand review of forty thousand troops to-day, who took the oath of fidelity to the King.

It is stated that a prominent person, identified with the former dynasty, is implicated in Gen. Prim's assassination.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.

SENATE.—Business unimportant. The steamship subsidy bill was to come up on the expiration of the morning hour.

HOUSE.—The bill to provide for the collection of the indebtedness of certain Southern railroads to the United States Government has passed.

The Outrage Committee is in session, examining Moore, of North Carolina. About 50 witnesses have been examined so far. The Committee is not expected to complete their investigations this session, but will make a partial report before its close.

From Illinois.

CHICAGO Feb 2

The reported killing of peach buds by the frost is untrue.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.

The steamer for Yokohamo took out 1,100 barrels flour.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Noon.

Stocks heavy. Money easy at 4@6 per cent. Gold 111¼. Sterling Exchange—long 109½; short 110¼. Bonds 110¼.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull. Pork steady at $23.—Lard quiet. Cotton quiet and weak—Uplands 15½ cents; Orleans 16 cents. Sales of 1,000 bales. Spirits Turpentine very firm at 50½ to 51 cents. Rosin firm at $2 40 to $2 45 for strained. Freights quiet.

FOREIGN MARKETS—By Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1—P. M.

Cotton—Market dull with a downward tendency—Uplands 7¼d.; Orleans 8¼d. Sales on a ship named at Savannah or Charleston in December at 7¼d. for Middling Uplands. Pork easier at 95s.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

BEESWAX, ℔	27 @	29	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.			
2nd hand	2 00 @	2 65	
New	2 75 @	3 00	
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	20	
Adamantine	15 @	17	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,			
Java	28 @	30	
Laguayra	22 @	24	
Rio	17½@	23	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ℔ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	14 @	14	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	14¼	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ℔ yd	25 @	27	
Dundee	20 @	23	
Flax	24 @	26	
Double Anc't	25 @	27	
Rope, ℔ lb	7 @	10	
OGEN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	1 10 @	1 15	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting,			
℔ yard	9 @	11¼	
Yarn, ℔ lb	1 30 @	1 35	
FEATHERS,			
℔ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	28 00 @	30 00	
No. 2	13 00 @	15 00	
No. 3	00 00 @	00 00	
Mullets	7 50 @	10 00	
Herring,			
East	00 @	9 00	
N.C.roe	00 @	12 50	
do cut,	8 00 @	10 00	
do gross	7 00 @	8 00	
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern			
Family	8 00 @	11 00	
Superfine	7 00 @	7 50	
Fine	6 00 @	6 25	
Ex. Super	7 50 @	7 75	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	7 25 @	7 50	
Superfine	6 75 @	7 00	
GLUE, ℔ lb	16 @	20	
GUNNY BAGS	28 @	30	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	82 50 @	85 00	
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	1 05 @	1 10	
Oats	75 @	80	
Peas, Cow	1 25 @	1 30	
Rice, rough	1 25 @	1 35	
Carolina	7 @	8	
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	5 @	7	
Dry	14 @	15	
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 30 @	1 50	
Northern	1 20 @	1 25	
IRON, ℔ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American, sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
HOOP,			
℔ kon.	100 00 @	110 00	
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 25 @	4 00	
Bourbon	2 00 @	1 00	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @	3 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
do Apple	1 50 @	2 75	
do Peach	2 25 @	3 50	
LUMBER, (River,			
Fl'r Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	0 00 @	1 50	
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.			
Cuba, hhds	38 @	42	
do bbls.	42½ @	43	
Sugar house	23 @	25	
do bbls.	25 @	27	
Syrup, bbls.	50 @	1 00	
Do N O.	00 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.			
Virgin new	0 00 @	3 15	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	3 15	
Hard	0 00 @	2 00	
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	1 65	
Tar, in ordr	1 75 @	1 80	
Pitch, City	1 90 @	1 95	
Rosin, pale	3 25 @	4 50	
do No. 1	2 25 @	3 50	
do No. 2	1 80 @	1 90	
do No. 3	0 00 @	1 80	
Spirits Turpentine,			
℔ gal	00 @	47	
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	5 00 @	5 25	
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	31 @	33	
PEA NUTS,	1 80 @	2 25	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	0 60 @	0 90	
Irish, ℔ bbl	3 50 @	5 00	
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon.			
Hams	17 @	18	
Middlings	15 @	16	
Shoulders	14 @	15	
Hog round	15 @	16	
Western Bacon (Smoked),			
Hams	19 @	22	
Middlings	14 @	14½	
Shoulders	12½@	13½	
(Dry Salted.)			
Middlings	13 @	14	
Shoulders	10½@	11½	
Lard, N. C	19 @	20	
do North'n	13 @	17	
Butter, N. C	00 @	30	
do North'n	33 @	45	
Cheese	14 @	18	
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.			
City Mess	24 00 @	25 00	
Thin "	00 00 @	00 00	
Prime, "	00 00 @	00 00	
Rump, "	00 00 @	22 00	
SALT, Alum, per			
bag 2 bush	1 50 @	2 00	
Liverpool, sack, ground			
cargo	0 00 @	1 50	
from store	0 00 @	1 60	
American	1 40 @	1 45	
SUGAR, ℔ lb.,			
Porto Rico	13½@	14	
C	12½@	11	
B	14 @	14½	
A	14½@	15	
Crushed	15 @	15½	
SOAP, ℔ lb.			
Northern	5½@	8	
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	4 00 @	5 50	
Common	2 50 @	3 00	
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. bbl	00 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	11 00 @	12 50	
Mill, prime	8 50 @	10 00	
Mill Fair	7 00 @	8 00	
Mill, inferior to ord	5 00 @	5 50	
TALLOW, lb	11 @	0 12	

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,
February 2, 1871.

TURPENTINE.—Since the close of our review on Thursday last the market for this article has ruled firm, and as will be seen from our table below the price has advanced 15@20 cents, closing firm with a fair enquiry at $3 15 for soft, and $2 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs. Receipts have been moderate, and for the week reach 1,741 bbls., with sales as follows:

	Bbls.	Soft.	Hard.
Friday	604	$3 00@3 05	$1 95@2 00
Saturday	300	3 10	2 00
Monday	600	3 15	2 00
Tuesday	202	3 15	2 00
Wednesday	35	3 15	2 00
Thursday	139	3 15	2 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—For the week just ended the market for this article has shown more firmness, and under better advices from abroad for the past few days the price here has improved—closing on Wednesday with sales at 47 cents per gallon for Southern packages. There is little or no stock offering, the bulk here being held for foreign export, and arrivals each day have generally found sale upon receipt We quote as follows:

Friday	50 casks at	44½ cents ℔ gallon.	
Saturday	62	" " 44½	" "
Monday	20	" " 44½	" "
Do	103	" " 45	" "
Tuesday	18	" " 44½	" "
Do	163	" " 45	" "
Do	50	" " 45½	" "
Do	120	" " 46	" "
Wednesday	28	" " 47	" "
Thursday	22	" " 46½	" "

ROSIN—During the week just closed the market for this article has ruled quite firm, especially for the lower and finer grades, on which there has been a slight advance on previous figures. For the medium qualities the demand has not been so good. In fact the transactions have been limited in all kinds, owing mainly to meagre arrivals and want of stock. At the close of our enquiries there is a good demand for strained, $1 85 being offered, and factors holding higher. The week's sales are as follows: Friday, 248 bbls at $1 85@$1 90 for No 2; Saturday, 232 bbls at $2 for low No 1, and $2 50@$3 50 for No 1; Monday, 163 bbls at $1 80 for strained, $2 for low No 1, and $4 75@$5 for extra Pale; Tuesday, 820 bbls at $1 80@$1 82½ for strained, $1 85@$1 90 for No 2, $2@$2 40 for low No 1, and $4 for extra No 1; Wednesday, 162 bbls at $2 for extra No 2, and $2 25@$2 50 for low No 1—℔ bbl of 280 lbs.

TAR—Has continued to be in moderate enquiry during the week, and all received has found sale at former quotations. Arrivals light, being only 303 bbls, which sold at $1 65 ℔ bbl.

BARRELS—The supply of empty spirit barrels is fully fair, and little or no demand. The market rules dull, and only occasional sales are made from wharf at the following figures: Second hand country $2@$2 10 as they run, $2 25@$2 30 for selected and $2 50@$2 60 for new; —New York, $2 60@$2 75 for second hand, and $2 75@$3 each for new, according to quantity and quality.

BEEF CATTLE—Are only in light stock, and demand moderate. A few droves have been brought to market, and small sales on the hoof at 9 to 11 cents ℔ lb. for net meat, according to quality.

CORN MEAL—Is in merely retail enquiry, and there is a full stock on market. We quote as selling from the mills at $1 10@$1 15 ℔ bushel.

COTTON—In the earlier part of the week this article ruled steady, and continued so up to Monday when the market was quite firm and a shade advance was obtained. On Tuesday, however, it opened less firm under unfavorable advices, and has since ruled inactive, with a declining tendency—the bulk of the stock being in second hands, and held above the market. The sales for the week are as follows: 10 at 12½, 24 at 13, 52 at 13¼, 32 at 13½, 48 at 13¾, 139 at 14, 60 at 14¼, 7 at 14½. We quote the market as closing nominally at 13@13¼ cents for ordinary, 13¼@13¾ cents for good ordinary, 13¾@14 cents for low middling, and 14@14¼ cents for middling.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton, of the most approved patterns, are in moderate stock, and sell from store at 5¼@7 cents ℔ lb, as in quantity and quality.

EGGS—Are in better supply, and demand light. Prices are lower, and we quote as selling in lots at 20@22 cents ℔ dozen.

FERTILIZERS—The market is very well supplied at present, and demand only moderate. We quote sales from store as follows: Peruvian Guano, $82 50 @ $85; Pacific do. $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Phœnix do. $55; Navassa Guano, $65; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Woolston's Phosphate, $70; Chesapeake Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $70; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do do double refined Poudrette $30; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $60; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $55; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $48; Land Plaster $18—all ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR.—There is a full stock of nearly all descriptions on market. Prices are somewhat stiffer, and we report only a moderate enquiry to meet the wants of the trade. See table for quotations, at which sales are being made from store, as in quantity and quality.

FISH.—Little or no demand for Mullets, and market fairly supplied. See table for store prices.

GRAIN—In the CORN market we have nothing new to report for the week. There have been no receipts, but there is a full stock of former arrivals in the hands of dealers, and only a limited demand exists. Selling from store at $1 05@$1 10 ℔ bushel, as in quantity. Cargo price we quote as merely nominal at 96 cents.——OATS—Are in moderate supply, and demand merely in the retail way. We quote from store at 70@75 cents ℔ bushel. ——PEAS—Are being brought to market sparingly, and the stock here is very light. A good demand exists, and receipts find ready sale at $1 25 ℔ bushel for Cow.——RICE—Only a limited enquiry for clean, which the stock on hand is fully sufficient to meet. We quote Carolina at 7½ to 8¼ cents ℔ lb. by the cask. No sales of *rough*, and nominal at $1 30@$1 35 ℔ bushel.

HAY.—The market is very well supplied, and rules rather dull. Only small receipts of Northern, which have sold at $1 for inferior, and $1 25 ℔ 100 lbs. for prime quality.

LIME—Is in fair supply, and only a local demand exists. We quote as retailing from store at $1 50 ℔ cask.

LUMBER.—Nothing of moment doing, and market fully supplied. We quote from the city mills as follows:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes,	$18 00 @ 19 00
" " Hayti cargoes,	18 00 @ 00 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	20 00 @ 22 00
" " flooring boards, rough	22 00 @ 23 00
Ship Stuff as ℔ specifications	23 00 @ 24 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00 @ 22 00
Prime River flooring	18 00 @ 20 00

PEA NUTS—Are being brought to market slowly, and are in fair demand for shipment. Prices of extra and fancy are a shade better, while other qualities are unchanged. We quote as follows: inferior and ordinary $1 50@$1 75, fair $1 90@$1 95, prime $2@$2 10, extra $2 20@$2 25, and fancy $2 25@$2 30 ℔ bushel.

POTATOES.—The market is fairly supplied with Irish, and the demand is mainly in the small way. We quote from store at $3 50@$4 for eating, and $4@$4 5 ℔ bbl. for planting. Sweet sell at 70@90 cents ℔ bushel.

POULTRY—Is in moderate supply, and demand light. Sells at 35@40 cents for live, and 35@40 cents for dressed fowls; live turkeys $1 25@$1 50 each, and dressed do, 20@25 cents ℔ lb.

PROVISIONS—The BACON market rules about the same as last reported. North Carolina is in light receipt, and there is only a small stock here, but sufficient to meet present limited demand. We quote as follows: 13@14 cents for shoulders, 15@16 cents for hog round, and 16@18 cents ℔ lb. for hams, according to quantity and quality. *Western* is in moderate stock, and demand light. Prices are a shade lower, and we quote as follows: Smoked, 12½@13½ cents for shoulders, 14@14½ cents for sides, and 16@20 cents for hams;—dry salted, 11@11½ cents for shoulders, and 13@14 cents for sides.——LARD—Northern is in fair stock, and sells from store at 13 to 18 cents ℔ lb., as in quantity.——PORK—Supply of Northern is moderate, and demand mainly in retail way. See table for store rates. *Fresh* is in moderate receipt, and sells from carts at 9 to 11 cents ℔ lb

SALT—No receipts for the week, but there is a fair stock of former arrivals remaining in the hands of dealers. There is a moderate demand for small lots, and we report sales at $1 40@$1 45 ℔ sack for American.

SHINGLES—Are in meagre request, and the market rules very dull. Small sales at $2 25@$2 75 for Common, and $4@$5 50 ℔ M for Contract.

TIMBER—In this article we have no change to report. Receipts are quite small, and only a light demand for mill purposes, though all brought to market has changed hands. Sales of 10@12 rafts at figures given in table.

WOOD—Is in rather better supply, and demand fair. We quote by the quantity at $2 50@$2 75 for pine, $3@3 25 for ash, and $3 25@3 50 ℔ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—To coastwise ports is unchanged. Produce is offered rather sparingly, and only in about sufficient quantities to supply the vessels now in port Our quotations in table show last rates paid by both steam and sail vessels.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 50	$ 00 @ $ 50
Tar, "	0 00 @ 00 50	00 @ 50
Spirits Turpentine, "	00 @ 1 00	00 @ 0 80
Rosin, "	00 @ 0 50	00 @ 47½
Cotton, per lb	00 @ ¾	@ ¾
Cotton Goods, per bale.	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 75
Flaxseed, per bush.	00 @ 15	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	" 8	00 @ 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Tar, "	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	0 00 @ 50
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 50	00 @ 40
Cotton, per bale	0 @ 2 00	00 @ ¾
Cotton Goods ...per bale.	0 00 @ 75	0 00 @ 0 75
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 10	00 @ 12
Lumber	00 00 @ 8 00	00 00 @ 6 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00 0 @ 0 45	0 00 @ 0 40
Tar, "	00 0 @ 0 45	0 00 @ 0 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 00	00 @ 0 75
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 45	00 @ 40
Cotton, per bale	00 @ 2 25	00 @ ¾
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 11	00 @ 00
Lumber	00 @ 8 00	6 50 @ 7 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 0 65
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 0 65
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 10
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	@ 65
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 0	@ ¾
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 00 @ 10
Lumber	00 @ 00	00 00 @ 10 00

EXPORT TABLE.

STATEMENT of the principal articles of Produce exported from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the month ending 31st January, 1871, as compiled from the reports of the Daily Journal, and compared with those for Janury, 1870:

ARTICLES.		New York.	Boston.	Philad'a.	Baltimore.	Richmond, Va.	Total, January, 1871.	Total, January, 1870.
COASTWISE.	Spirits Turp. bbls.	1,211	609	169	698		2,687	4,978
	Crude Turp. "	994	509				1,503	1,193
	Rosin "	35,865	3,430	1,914	3,149	77	43

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1871

"An Injurious Report."

MR. EDITOR: Under the above caption we find an article in to-day's *Journal*, which contains statements calculated to injure the trade of our city, and which, in justice to ourselves and other commission merchants, we desire to correct.

We do not know where or how your information was obtained, "that, since the announcement, made last November, of a reduction of freight on cotton, there has not been a single bale transported over the (W., C. & R.) road on which more than $1 50 was charged;" but we do know that the R. R. Agents' receipts, in our possession, will prove beyond a doubt that your statement is incorrect. On the 16th and 17th instant we received by W., C. & R. Railroad 15 bales of cotton, shipped by some of our friends in Anson county, freight upon which was charged at $2 per bale. We declined to pay the freight bill until assured by the Agent, Mr. Cowan, that the charge was according to the tariff established by the Superintendent of the Road. When the cotton was sold we rendered account sales to the shippers, charging freight precisely as we paid it—no more nor less. The statement you refer to as made by the gentleman at Lilesville is, therefore, entirely correct, if the account sales he saw were from our house.

The wholesale charge against the integrity of our merchants, implied in your assertion that "the management of the road have acted in good faith by the planters, and the enormous charges must have originated, in some manner, in the offices of consignees at this point," is calculated to do far more injury to the trade of Wilmington than a mere difference of one-eighth of a cent a pound in the freight on cotton. And we think the more "thoroughly" your statement is "disseminated" about the head of the road, the more apt the planters up there will be to ship to Charleston, since we cannot reasonably expect them to consign their produce to merchants who "originate, in some manner," such "enormous charges," or, in other words, make false returns.

We would state, further, that we have now in our possession a copy of the tariff referred to above (printed at the JOURNAL office, too, by the way), *which shows for itself*, and corroborates Mr. Cowan's charges. This tariff went into effect January 15th, 1871, but was changed two or three days afterwards, so that all cotton *now* shipped from the head of the road comes at the reduced rate, $1 50 per bale.

Very respectfully,
VICK & MEBANE.

We give place, most willingly, to the above communication and, only premising that our friends are rather hard on us, will proceed to explain the entire matter:

On Wednesday evening, about dusk, a prominent Commission Merchant called at our office and exhibited a letter from a gentleman at Lilesville, in which it was asserted that the management of the W., C. & R. R. R. had increased the freight on cotton from the head of the Road, to Wilmington, from $1 50 to $2 per bale, in direct violation of their published tariff.—The merchant alluded to assured us that there must be some mistake in the matter, as he was certain that the rates had, at no time since November last, been increased as was charged in the letter, and a third party, who was present at the time, suggested that it was probably a clerical error made, here, in one or two instances, in making up account sales. We therefore, and without further enquiry into the matter, wrote the article that has so much (and with cause, we must admit) provoked so many of our friends.

A note from Messrs. Sprunt & Hinson, and conversations with several other merchants, proved to us, conclusively, that the statement published by us was incorrect and we hastened to make the necessary enquiries. These have resulted in proving that the correspondent at Lilesville was correct, and that $2 had been charged on cotton, from the head of the Road, to this place, the rates having lapsed, at one time, *and for only two days*, from $1 50 to $2, they being now established at $1 50 per bale. Some of the merchants were probably not aware of the change, inasmuch as they did not receive any cotton during those two days. As to the unfortunate expression that the "charges must have originated, in some manner, in the offices of consignees at this point," we do not see that it necessarily implies (and certainly nothing could have been farther from our purpose) that false returns were made or that any one of the merchants of this city would, under any circumstances, take an undue advantage of a consignor.

Having unintentionally offended, this is our apology, and, by way of reparation, we have caused an extra issue of the JOURNAL to-day, which is tendered to the merchants, without charge, for the purpose of mailing to their correspondents, in this way assisting us to "disseminate" this statement more thoroughly than the other, and notifying parties who have not yet heard the good news, that cotton will be brought from the head of the Road to Wilmington for $1 50 per bale.

Wilmington and Onslow Railroad.

The charter for the Wilmington and Onslow Railroad has been obtained—a charter with very liberal features. The citizens of Onslow have voted an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for the work. What next? If the road is to be built, somebody or some bodies must put his or their shoulders to the wheel. Acts of the Legislature, however advantageous, and meetings of citizens, however enthusiastic, will not grade the road-bed, nor buy and lay the iron. Even the liberal appropriation by the County of Onslow is but a beginning. Money must be raised, and this cannot be done by writing homilies upon the advantages and necessities of the road. Even good wishes, however pleasant, will not accomplish the purpose. There must be a canvass, a thorough canvass, of the citizens of Wilmington, and of New Hanover and Onslow, living along the proposed route. This must be done by active and responsible gentlemen, who have a direct interest in the completion of the road. It will not do to depend upon the public-spirited enterprise and efforts of one or two individuals. We must treat the matter in a business manner, but with the attention its importance demands.

Who will take the lead in the matter? Somebody must start. A few earnest and bold pioneers can enlist the active aid of hundreds in this enterprise. It is within the ability of our people to secure this road, and we are satisfied that no investment can be made, at double the cost, which will add so much to the business of our city, or will do so much to cheapen the necessary expenses of living.

A few active men—live men—who will not falter at every obstacle, but who will surmount the trifling difficulties, can secure the means necessary to build the road. Let them step forward and assume the responsibility at once. No time should be lost. Delay increases the difficulties in the proportion that it lessens the ardor of our citizens. We are assured that our Onslow friends are fully alive to the importance of the work, and will not be behind us in our efforts, nor will they be less liberal in their aid. They are fully in earnest. They have too long felt the necessity of a railroad to their county, and they will not willingly forego the present opportunity to secure one. They are prepared to second anything we will do to forward the work, and stand ready, with outstretched arms, to receive us when it is completed.

Who will take hold of this matter as it should be? Who will undertake to pioneer this important work? Let him begin at once. Why may not the coming crop of Onslow be brought to our city by the cars of the Wilmington and Onslow Railroad? A few practical, energetic, substantial men can make it not only probable, but certain. Will they do it?

The States and their Populations.

The census of the population of the different Commonwealths, says the Charleston Courier, is taken by the Government every ten years. That for the decade ending in 1870, has just been finished. Sufficient has been obtained to show that the increase in the United States for the last ten years has not been as large or in proportion to the increase of population of previous decades. This in a measure may rise from the devastations of the war and the immense loss of life, both upon the battle-field and from disease.

While the populations of the Northern, Middle, Western and Eastern States, have increased upon an average of near thirty per cent. This arises from several causes. Among others, from the wider desolations of the war, and the character of the legislation and of the government which have been imposed upon the South, which have imperiled liberty, repressed industrial pursuits, and to a certain extent exiled and prevented population.

As a matter of information, we publish below a statement of each State, with its actual population, in 1860 and 1870:

States.	Population, 1860.	Population, 1870.
New York	3,880,735	4,370,846
Pennsylvania	2,906,215	3,517,272
Ohio	2,339,511	2,652,302
Illinois	1,711,351	2,527,674
Missouri	1,182,014	1,703,000
Indiana	1,350,428	1,676,046
Virginia, Old	1,596,318	1,299,607
Virginia, West		450,000
Massachusetts	1,231,066	1,457,351
Kentucky	1,155,684	1,323,084
Tennessee	1,109,801	1,258,326
Iowa	674,913	1 190,845
Michigan	749,113	1,184,296
Georgia	1,047,282	1,179,686
North Carolina	902,622	1,085,500
Wisconsin	795,891	1,055,296
Alabama	964,201	997,500
New Jersey	672,035	906,514
Mississippi	791,305	834,190
Texas	604,215	700,500
Maryland	687,059	791,055
Louisiana	707,002	728,000
South Carolina	703,708	725,000
Maine	628,279	630,423
California	379,994	556,208
Connecticut	460,147	537,886
Arkansas	535,450	486,103
Kansas	100,206	362,307
Minnesota	172,023	335,000
Vermont	315,998	339,585
New Hampshire	326,073	318,300
Rhode Island	174,620	217,306
Florida	140,424	189,995
Delaware	112,216	125,015
Nebraska	28,841	122,500
Oregon	52,465	90,922
Nevada	6,857	42,491
District of Columbia	75,080	131,706
Territories	150,259	329,053
Total	31,453,321	38,207,339

Reconstructing Reconstruction.

It is not very difficult to divine the causes which have led to the present effort to reconstruct the South. The party in power supposed that under the operation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments and the Enforcement Act, the Southern States had been permanently secured to the Radical party. The election in North Carolina last Summer opened their eyes. Their fancied safety had received a violent shock. Still their absolute danger was not realized. Congress met. Neither the President, the Secretary of War, nor the General-in-chief of the Army had any fault to find, in their official papers, in regard to the condition of the Southern people.

About this time, however, Alabama, Florida and Georgia followed in the wake of North Carolina, and the Federal soldiery did not over-awe the Democracy of New York and Pennsylvania. Then the Administration became alarmed, in which the leaders in Congress shared. Their fears soon became manifest, and forthwith a new crusade was inaugurated against the South. The cry of "Southern outrages" was raised, a resolution to appoint investigating committees was submitted, and the old pack of Southern "loyalists," hungering and thirsting for the official fleshpots from which they had been driven, began to flock to Washington and besiege Congress with their importunities and fill the newspapers with their "evidence" of the disloyalty of the Southern people. Says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in speaking of these creatures:

"They swarm in the corridors of the Capitol as they did in Andy Johnson's troubled days, and the burden of their complaint is the same old, old story of murder, intimidation and proscriptive oppression. 'The Rebels have got the upper hand of us again,' they say, 'and we are suffering more than you can imagine, and more than the Northern people can be made to believe.' Of course, they are here to appeal for protection and for redress. Their plans for the future, or rather the methods by which they hope to accomplish this object, by no means accord with the views of their Northern friends, which fact makes them very anxious. In short, they have, one and all, the most crude ideas of the power of Congress to reopen the question of reconstruction, and of the duty of the Administration to protect them with the strong arm of the military power."

The President was called upon to give information in regard to these "outrages." Forgetful of his late message, he rakes up a number of "outrages" alleged to have been committed four or five years ago, many of them ante-dating his celebrated report to President JOHNSON, which was denounced at the time by Senator SUMNER as a "whitewashing" concern. General GRANT thus said:

"I am satisfied that the mass of thinking men of the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith. My observations lead me to the conclusion that the citizens of the Southern States are anxious to return to self government within the Union as soon as possible; that while reconstructing, they want and require protection from the government; that they are in earnest in wishing to do what they think is required by the government, not humiliating to them as citizens, and that if such a course was pointed out they would pursue it in good faith. It is to be regretted that there cannot be a greater commingling at this time between the citizens of the two sections, and particularly of those i trusted with the law-making power."

These conclusions General GRANT arrived at after "seeing much and conversing freely with the citizens of these States, as well as the officers of the army who have been stationed among them."

To substantiate these charges of outrages we see that Governors Holden, Scott and Bullock have been summoned to appear before the Senate committee. Before this "outrage" affair had assumed the proportions it now has, these Governors had each spoken officially in regard to the condition of their respective States, as also had Governors Clayton, of Arkansas, and Warmouth, of Louisiana. Governor Bullock has had no occasion to deliver a message, as the Legislature of Georgia has not yet met. He has, however, given certificates of election to the recently elected members of Congress, and has written a letter declaring that the late election in that State was a fair one and passed off without any disturbance.

Gov. Clayton, of Arkansas, in his message of the 4th instant, says:

You assemble here under very propitious circumstances. * * * * * *
Our State credit has been established, comity and friendly relations exist between us and the other States of the Union, our relations with the Federal government are harmonious and satisfactory, law and order, peace and security reign throughout our borders. Under the benign influence of our free institutions and the faithful enforcement of the laws, old feuds are rapidly dying out, old animosities are being forgotten, and old prejudices eradicated.

Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana, says in his message of the 11th instant:

A growing spirit of harmony and good-will between the different classes of our people has been strikingly evinced during the last year. It has been seen in a strongly pronounced disposition on the part of all good citizens in most parts of the State, without respect to partisan differences, to preserve order, enforce the laws, and render obedience to all legally constituted authority. The devices and machinations of evilly disposed demagogues and restless and irresponsible parties who seek to profit by times of alarm and violence have been set aside by the good people of this State who are most deeply interested in its peace and prosperity. The result has been that this disposition, aided by the salutary laws passed by the General Assembly and by Congress, have secured, during the last fall, the most quiet, peaceable and orderly election the State has witnessed for many years.

Governor Scott, of South Carolina, in reply to a resolution asking why he does not order out the militia, says, in a message of the 16th instant:

I cannot say with truth, upon any information in my possession, that in any section of the State the laws are not executed, for not a single case has been reported in which the officers of the law have been resisted in the discharge of their duties. There is no invasion which I am called on to repel, no insurrection which I am called on to suppress.

Also:

I cannot bring myself to contemplate the use of an armed force to punish individual violations of the law in a time of profound peace. Such a remedy would be as bad as the disease, and would be a public declaration that there was no civil government in South Carolina, and that we are living in a condition of social anarchy.

And

I would call your attention to the fact that all the cases of reported violence are individual violations of the law; that none of them have assumed the character of public combinations against the law; and that they are all within the regular jurisdiction of the primical courts of the country.

In regard to North Carolina we will have more occasion to speak fully hereafter.

This evidence, entirely from Radical official sources, refutes any and all charges which may now be trumped up against the South. If not in Congress, it will have its effect upon the Northern people, and will increase tenfold the remonstrances which are being made against the new agitation. We are not afraid to meet the issue. We will laugh at any temporary advantages which Radicalism may derive from the death-struggle of the party. We want peace. We have made heavy sacrifices to obtain it. We have abandoned long-cherished principles; we have obeyed and are obeying laws adopted by fraud and violence; we have sworn to support governments created by military dictation; we have recognized Courts established without authority; yea, we have acknowledged as citizens a race of former slaves. We have done all we could to restore the harmony and integrity of the country. We have done all we intend to do, except to continue to be peaceful and law-abiding citizens. We cannot be more severely punished than we have already been, and having preserved our self-respect in the past, we are equal to the new emergency.

Orders and Instructions to Agents and Employees of the Western Division of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R.

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENG. AND SUPT.,
Charlotte, Jan. 24, 1871.

1. The Western Division of this Road, with all books, papers and property of every kind, heretofore held by Dr. William Sloan, claiming to be President of the Directors appointed by Governor Holden, for this Company, have been fully and fairly surrendered to the President and Directors elected by the Stockholders at their Regular Annual Meeting, held in the City of Wilmington, on the 20th day of October, 1870; therefore I am here to take charge of the same, on behalf of said President and Directors, and I require all agents and employees to be diligent and faithful in the discharge of the several duties devolving upon them, and to obey promptly such officers as may be properly authorized to exercise control over them.

2. All free passes, heretofore given, are hereby revoked, or expire by limitation.—No free pass will be recognized, unless signed by S. N. Martin, President, or S. L. Fremont, Engineer and Superintendent.

3. Tickets will be sold at all Stations as soon as they can be prepared, after which an extra charge of (50) fifty cents will be made when passengers do not procure tickets before entering the cars.

4. Freight charges will be regulated by printed tariff, which will be made known to the public, and will not be deviated from without authority of the Superintendent.

5. Five hundred mile tickets will be sold, as soon as prepared, for $15.00 each, or three cents per mile, good only to be used by the members of the family purchasing.

6. Car load rates on household furniture, and the like, will be the same as for Stock, but all goods so transported, will be at the risk of the owner.

S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Eng. and General Supt.

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RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 23, 1870.

MR. SILAS N. MARTIN,
President W. C. & R. R. R.:

SIR: I hereby surrender to you and the Board of Directors, all of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, and it property and effects. Said surrender to take effect immediately.

WM. SLOAN.

Attest:
W. P. BYNUM, Attorney.

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TO AGENTS AND EMPLOYEES.

Having surrendered the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad to the President and Directors of said Company, elected by the Stockholders, at the Regular Annual Meeting, held in the City of Wilmington, on the 20th October, 1870, the officers and employees on the Western Division of said Road, are hereby directed and required to transfer and deliver to S. L. Fremont, for the President and Directors of said Company, all the books, property and effects of said Company in their possession or under their control.

WM. SLOAN.

Attest:
W. P. BYNUM, Attorney.
Charlotte *Observer*.

North Carolina.

There are no people on earth, as their whole history demonstrates, who are more distinguished for their fidelity to their uty as citizens, or more devoted to good and peaceful government than are the people of North Carolina. Nor are there any more willing or desirous of having an investigation into their public affairs, conducted by candid and right-minded men, however unnecessary they know such an inquiry to be. They do object to the sinister objects and means proposed by Congress. They begin to think that the time has now arrived when North Caroina and the other Southern States should be treated as in the Union, the equal of every State; that the time has come when the rights of States and their equality under the Federal Constitution should be something more than political rhodomontade. They do think that the badges of self government, fashioned by Congress to suit their own purposes, should not now be pronounced counterfeit, nor the States mocked and scoffed at for wearing them as emblematic only of a right to govern themselves when not in conflict with the dictation of Congress.

So far as these proposed investigations aim at the peacefulness and quietness of the election held in this State by which the corrupt aliens and more corrupt natives were swept from power, the people of North Carolina court a full and candid inquiry. Nay, as the trial of Governor Holden progresses they expect to show by sworn testimony the character and disposition of the citizens of those portions of the State which have been specially denounced and terribly punished by that official. If there were great outrages of a political character, Governor Holden can and will prove them. The representatives of the people of North Carolina have put this trial on foot as much to vindicate the honor and integrity of their fellow-citizens as to punish the cruel and wicked criminal who so outraged the laws of the State and the liberties of the citizens.

But it will not require the testimony to be adduced during this trial to disprove the charges trumped up against the people of North Carolina with a view to immediate and future political contingencies. We have not only the evidence of Governor Holden himself, but that of the officers of the regular army, sent to the State for the express purpose of preserving peace, and arresting disorderly and lawless persons. Their officers were ordered to this State by the President, not only to sustain Governor Holden, but also to confirm his report in regard to alleged "outrages." They cannot, at least, be regarded as prejudiced in favor of our people.

Governor Holden, in his message to the Legislature in November, after all these "outrages" are alleged to have occurred, says:

The secret organization which disturbed the peace of society, which was sapping the foundations of the Government, setting the law at defiance, and inflicting manifold wrongs on a large portion of our people, has been exposed and broken up. Well-meaning, honest men, who had been decoyed into this organization, have availed themselves of the opportunity to escape from it, and will henceforth bear their testimony against it as wholly evil in its principles and its modes of operation. A score or more of wicked men have been driven from the State, while those of the same character who remain have been made to tremble before the avenging hand of power. The majesty of the law has been vindicated. The poor and the humble now sleep unmolested in their houses, and are no longer scourged or murdered on account of their political opinions.—Peace and order have been restored to all parts of the State, with the exception of the county of Robeson, in which some murderers and robbers are still at large, but it is expected they will speedily be arrested and brought to punishment. In view of this altered and gratifying condition of things, I issued another proclamation on the 10th of this month, revoking former proclamations, which placed Alamance and Caswell in a state of insurrection.

This is the testimony of the plantiff in this work of persecution against the people of North Carolina subsequent to the alleged "outrages." We publish, herewith, the concurrent statements of the army officers who were, at least, disposed to gratify the Administration by giving as much coloring as possible to Governor Holden's pretended "insurrection."

Lieutenant Colonel R. T. Frank reports from Raleigh, June 23, 1870, the following "outrage":

A bench warrant was issued by the district judge of the United States for the District of North Carolina against the proprietor or manager of a circus and his company, upon the affidavit of the collector of internal revenue for the Sixth District, in which it was alleged that a conspiracy was made by said company to prevent the deputy collector from the collection of the United States revenue tax.

The same officer, referring to a demand made upon him for troops by the United States marshal to arrest certain parties charged with some offence, says, under date of July 19th, 1870:

The marshal at once applied for a military force, as he had done in the previous case, without making any effort on his own part to make the arrests. I explained to him that an effort to execute the laws by the civil authorities should be made, as otherwise the necessity for a military force was not apparent.

Under these circumstances, I thought the presence of troops would prevent the necessity for their use, and therefore telegraphed, although it did not appear to me imperatively necessary, nor that the civil authorities had exhausted all other measures.

Again he writes, July 22d, 1870:

The Governor, however, believes that in the progress of events an effort will be made to get possession of the prisoners now in custody, or who may hereafter be arrested, and in that event he thinks an attempt would first be made to get possession of the State's armory.

Though not fully concurring in these apprehensions, I would suggest, if it be intended to use the United States troops in aid of the State authorities in such a contingency, that a detachment from the company at Fort Johnson be sent to this post to serve the two light 12-pounders which I have.

Major J. Stewart writes from headquarters, Fort Macon, North Carolina, December 28th, 1870:

Since I have been in command of this post this portion of the State has been very quiet and undisturbed, nor can I learn that there are any organizations of the kind referred to in this vicinity.

Capt. Evan Thomas, at "Headquarters, Post of Lumberton, N. C., December 30, 1870," says:

The cause of the trouble in this county is in no way political. A band of outlaws, six in number, have been for the period of four years hiding in the numerous swamps that traverse this county in every direction, and robbing and murdering the citizens. They have committed since the spring of 1868 four murders in this county, and about as many more in the adjacent counties. They are mulattoes, and have almost as many friends as enemies. They have friends partly from fear of them, and friends who are suspected of helping them in their acts.

Captain Frank G. Smith, dated "Headquarters, Post of Raleigh, N. C., December 30, 1870," reports:

I have the honor respectfully to state that, except through the newspaper press, common rumor, and published official documents emanating from the civil authorities, nothing pertinent to the subject of inquiry has come to my knowledge.

Capt. John Mendenhall, from "Headquarters, Post Fort Johnson, N. C, December 31, 1870," writes:

I have the honor to report that there is no organized body of disloyal or evil-disposed men in this immediate section of the State. In this county (Brunswick) and New Hanover, (in which is the city of Wilmington,) the people, so far as I know or can learn, are good, peaceable, law-abiding citizens.

Major George B. Rodney, writing from Yanceyville, July 30, 1870, says:

Colonel Kirk, who is in command of the militia, appears to fear an attack, and has made great preparations for defence by barricading the Court House, doubling his guard, and posting a strong force of pickets; and his whole cause for alarm is some foolish report given by negroes. * * * * * *
On Wednesday, when a man named Williamson tried to serve some writs on Kirk, the long-roll was sounded, and all citizens ordered to leave the public square under penalty of being fired into. I think there were exactly four men present. I do not hesitate to assure you there is no fear of any disturbance between the citizens and military unless Kirk provokes them to it, and it seems to me he has been endeavoring to do so ever since he has been here.

Again, August 14:

I have fears of an outbreak. Colonel Kirk is either endeavoring to create a disturbance between the people, or my men and his own troops, in order to justify his recent conduct. His men roam round the country, and pillage and insult the people with impunity, and some threaten to attack my men.

Captain Frank G. Smith, under date of August 8, 1870, writing from Ruffin, says:

I have the honor to report, for the information of the post commander, that since my arrival here on the 24th ultimo, when I found an exciting political contest going on among the citizens of the vicinity, which was prosecuted with vigor by both parties until election day, the 4th instant, not a single case of riot or disturbance has been brought to my notice up to this time.

I am informed by all persons with whom I have conversed on the subject, that no political campaign here has ever been conducted with more order than that so recently concluded. The disposition to assist and submit to the civil authorities seems general.

This evidence is complete. North Carolina stands vindicated by her Governor, who institutes the charges, and by the jury which he has had empanneled. He admits that the insurrection is at an end, and the secret organization broken up—they find that there never was an insurrection, and the people were peaceful and law abiding. We point to these evidences of the conduct of our citizens, and defy the bitter partisans of Congress to do their worst. The country will soon sit in judgment upon any enormities which they may commit. We laugh at the malice and hate of the dying party.

"Horrida Bella!"

A European critic reckons that at least 100,000 men have perished—killed outright or slowly by wounds and disease—since August 4, when Weissenburg was stormed and the first big fight of the war took place; that half as many more have been maimed for life; that another hundred thousand have imbibed the seeds of disease which will not only shorten the natural duration of their own lives, but be transmitted to generations yet unborn; that probably 50,000 widows and more than 200,000 orphans mourn the loss of husbands and fathers; that from 70,000 to 80,000 other homes have been made desolate by the loss of sons or brothers who were their stay; and that little short of 400,000 are in captivity. By this war fully one million human beings have, directly, either been robbed of existence or deprived of their fair share of happiness and enjoyment in life within the brief space of five months, and upon a comparatively limited area of the surface of Europe! Then there are the destruction of the means of material comfort, and the longing for revenge which the struggle is engendering.

The "Outrage" Committee.

This committee, it seems, is to report *by instalments*, so as to act upon elections as they occur. In remarking upon the subject the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

Certain Northern spring elections will soon take place, and an instalment of carpet-bag testimony concerning the South would be very handy for stump-speakers about that time. Another instalment of the same would come in conveniently next fall. The committee, we hope, is above such partisan devices; but the impartial and truth-loving men of the country would prefer to see the whole evidence brought out together; with such conclusions as the committee may arrive at tacked thereto.

The following are the ages of several prominent New York millionaires: Wm. B. Astor is nearly 78; Alexander T. Stewart, 66; Cornelius Vanderbilt, 76; Daniel Drew, 71; Peter Cooper, 79; George Law, 73.

Boston is over its fear of a stoppage of the water supply. Lake Cochituate is now reported to be up to its proper level.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.—We are glad to see that the memorial from a portion of the citizen of New Hanover has been laid before the Legislature, and ask a short space in your columns to call attention to that petition.

The citizens of a small portion of the upper end of the county asked to be attached to Sampson county. The great reason why this request is made is because of the very long distance from the court house, in Wilmington, and the nearness to Clinton, the county-seat of Sampson. We are from forty to forty-eight miles from Wilmington, and from twenty to twenty-eight miles from Clinton. We have no railroad by which we can reach Wilmington nearer than fifteen miles, (nearly as far as it is to Clinton) and then have to travel thirty miles on the railroad. If we attempt to go to Wilmington by private conveyance, we have to take a day to go and a day to come. Besides this, there is no possibility of getting into or out of Wilmington without paying to cross a ferry. The board of a man and horse in Wilmington costs twice as much as it does in Clinton. It has become to be a saying with the people here, that they would almost as soon be sent to the Penitentiary as to be called upon to go to Wilmington as juryman. It not unusually happens that the expenses of a juryman are twenty dollars, while he only receives ten dollars as jury fee. He is compelled to be absent from home as long as he is retained as juryman. The distance home and back is too great to be traveled, even though there should be Court more than one week. As for being witness in a protracted case, it is intolerable. The people have long felt these great burdens, both the expenditure of money and the loss of time, but in days of prosperity they bore it without a murmur.—The times have changed and we really feel that we cannot endure it longer. In reading the petition, if any one will look at the map of the counties they will see that it is only a small portion of the northwest corner of the county, which geographically belongs to Sampson, any way, that we ask to be annexed to that county. South River, which is the natural boundary between the counties, would naturally throw us into Sampson, if the lines were properly run. Every land-owner within the prescribed limits has signed this petition, and earnestly hopes the Legislature will grant it.

CITIZEN.
Raleigh *Sentinel*.

STARTLING PROGRAMME.

Reconstruction to be Reconstructed—The New Radical Scheme—All the States to have their Elections Suspended by Grant.

The following, which we copy from the New York Tribune, may be regarded as official, though it is thrown out as a feeler. If the Virginia Legislature shall not now take steps towards holding the Congressional elections at a different time from all other elections, it will deserve universal condemnation:

[Washington Telegram to the N. Y. Tribune.]

No more important question was ever submitted to any Congress or any Administration than that which is forced upon the Goverment at the present time by this alleged condition of affairs. Senators Sumner, Morton, Conkling, and others, have considered it seriously, but have failed to discover any method of relief. Senator Morton, particularly, is now studying the subject, and finds cause for grave apprehension.

All see the constitutional impossibility of interference by Congress in State or municipal elections, but, at the same time, they urge the necessity of such interference as the only means of escape from them (the Southern loyalists, carpet-baggers, scallawags, and negroes). That Congress has no power to control their State affairs, they reply, in the desperation of their helplessness, that "the Government ought to be able to protect its loyal citizens against the attacks of those who, but a few years since, sought to destroy it," and declare that a condition of rebellion, without slavery as a foundation, it is true, but with the slaveholding spirit of animosity to Republicanism as its basis, now exists in many localities as rampant in its defiance of "Yankee laws," as it did at any time during the war. To such rejoinders as these it is difficult to make answer.

Their efforts will culminate in an attempt to extend the power of Congress in the matter of the election of its own members, so as to give it virtual control of all State, or municipal elections in the country.—Startling as this announcement may be, it is, nevertheless, true, and two bills having this object in view are now before the House Judiciary Committee. These bills propose the erection of a system of supervision by United States officers appointed by the United States Circuit Court, over all the elections held in either the North or the South, at which Congressmen or delegates to Congress may be chosen, notwithstanding State, territorial, or municipal laws to the contrary. In other words, it is proposed to assume that the undoubted power of Congress to supervise the election of its own members when such elections, or registration for such elections, takes place, can be extended so as to include a supervision over registration and the canvass of votes for every other office voted for at that election. The machinery of this system is complicated, but perfect so far as the objects to be accomplished through its operation are concerned.—From the Commissioners of the United States Circuit Courts a chief supervisor of elections is to be appointed, whose duties are described to be to receive reports from subordinate supervisors, furnish necessary blank books, lists, &c., and to cause the names of those upon any list whose right to register or vote shall be honestly doubted to be verified by proper inquiry and examination at the respective places by them assigned as their residences." It is made the duty of the subordinate supervisors to attend the sittings of the boards of registration in their respective precincts, and it is provided that "every registration made under the laws of any State or territory for any State or other election at which such representative or delegate in Congress shall be chosen, shall be decided a registration within the meaning of this act (and also within the meaning of the enforcement act), notwithstanding the same shall also be made for the purposes of any State, territorial or municipal election." It is further made their duty to attend the election held in pursuance of such registrations, "to challenge any vote offered; to be and remain where the ballot boxes are kept at all times after the polls are open until each and every vote cast at said time and place shall be counted, the canvass of all votes polled be wholly completed, and the proper and requisite certificates or returns made, whether said certificates or returns be required under any laws of the United States, or any State, territorial or municipal law; and to personally inspect and scrutinize, from time to time, and at all times, on the day of election, the manner in which the voting is done, and the way and method in which the poll-books, registry lists, and tallies or check books, whether the same are required by any law of the United States, or any State, territorial, or municipal law, are kept; and to the end that each candidate for the office of representative or delegate in Congress shall obtain the benefit of every vote for him cast, the said supervisors of election are required in their districts to personally scrutinize, count, or canvass each and every ballot in their districts cast, whatever may be the endorsement on said ballot, or in whatever box it may have been placed or found;" to forward reports of their proceedings to the chief supervisors, "and to attach to the registry list, and any and all copies thereof, and to any certificate, statement or return, whether the same or any part or portion thereof be required by any law of the United States. or of any State, territorial, or municipal law, any statement touching the truth or accuracy of the registry, or the truth or fairness of the election and canvass, which the said supervisors of election may desire to make or attach, or which should properly or honestly be made or attached, in order that the facts may become known, any law of any State or Territory to the contrary notwithstanding." They are also authorized and required, during the registration and election days, "to take, occupy, and remain in such position or positions, from time to time, *whether before or behind the ballot boxes*, as will in their judgment best enable them to see each person offering himself for registration or offering to vote, and as will best conduce to their scrutinizing the manner in which the registration or voting is being conducted; and at the closing of the polls for the reception of votes, they are required to place themselves in such position in relation to the ballot-boxes, for the purpose of engaging in the work of canvassing the ballots in said boxes contained, or as will enable them to fully perform the duties in respect to such canvass provided in this act, and shall there remain until every duty in respect to such canvass, certificates, returns, and statements, shall have been wholly completed, any law of any State or Territory to the contrary notwithstanding." It is also provided that the Circuit Courts shall remain open for the transaction of business under these provisions of the act which impose penalties and fines for interference with the duties of the supervisors; that United States marshals shall appoint special deputies for the protection of the supervisors; that the military and naval forces of the United States, together with the civil *posse comitatus*, shall be at the immediate command of the marshal for the execution of these provisions.

It was originally intended by Judge Churchill that the foregoing should only apply to cities of more than 20,000 inhabitants, and that supervisors should only be appointed at the application of two citizens who might certify to the Judge of the United States Circuit Court their desire to have the registry election, and canvass scrutinized; but at the suggestion of some of the Southern Unionists referred to above, it is probable that the bill will be so amended as to apply to every section of the country, no matter how sparsely settled, and that the duty of appointing supervisors will be made imperative.

STATE NEWS.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* learns that Judge Buxton has decided adversely to the claims of the old (Radical) Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville.

Ex-Gov. VANCE was in Raleigh on Wednesday. He was in good spirits over the prospect of his admission to his seat in the U. S. Senate.

Enfield has shipped, since Sept. 1, 1870, 3,646 bales of cotton.

The Charlotte *Observer* says that the mail trains on the North Carolina Railroad will leave Charlotte going East, at 8 o'clock, P. M., and at 6:35 A. M.

The Newbern *Times* says that at a fire in Scuffleton, Greene county, which occurred some time since, a man by the name of Edward Lyons was burned to death.

The Rutherfordton *Star* regrets to learn that H. J. Mitchell, formerly a citizen of that town, was crushed to death by the cars, at Johnson City, Tenn., on the 31st ult.

The Goldsboro' *Messenger* says that Dr. W. T. Brewer, a highly esteemed citizen of Wilson county, died at his residence, near Black Creek, Dec. 30th, 1870, aged 37 years.

COL. T. P. LILES.—The Asheville *Citizen* is in receipt of a letter from this gentleman, dated Lancaster, Dallas county, Texas, Jan. 1st, in which it is stated that the Colonel has arrived "out West" safe and sound.

DR. SLOAN AND HIS ROAD.—Dr. Sloan, President of W., C. & R. R. R. is indicted in Wake Superior Court for not returning the special tax bonds as the law required him to do. The Dr. has surrendered at last to the President and Directors elected by the Stockholders in October last. Pickerell & Co. will be required to account for $1,700,000 special tax bonds and $600,000 of the mortgage Bonds of the Company placed in their hands by Dr. Sloan.—Where is the committee on frauds?

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

ANOTHER CONSOLIDATION.—There is a bill soon to be introduced to consolidate the North Caroiina, Raleigh and Gaston, Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroads.

The bill provides, as we are informed, that the corporation may at any time buy out, at par value, the State's interest in the North Carolina Road. When the bill comes in, we take it, that clause should go out. When the road is to be sold, put it up to the highest bidder.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

A bill introduced by Mr. Manning, in Congress, providing for the erection of a Post Office, District Court Room, &c., in Raleigh, has passed its second reading and has been referred to a Committee.

NEED OF CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION. In the House, yesterday, on the consideration of the 10th section of the Convention bill, which restrains the Convention from interfering with or doing anything to impair the right of suffrage on account of race, color or previous condition—Page, of Chowan, negro Republican, offered an amendment to strike out the words "on account of race, color or previous condition." Page called for the yeas and nays, and was sustained by his party in the call. When the ballot was taken, having been tutored by Messrs. Hargrove, Lyon and others of his party friends, Page voted against his own amendment. Mr. Brooks, a white Republican from Brunswick, alone voted for it. The Conservatives voted solidly against the amendment.—*Sentinel*.

The Weldon *News* says:

We understand that a white attachee of a freight train on the Wilmington road was badly mashed in this place a couple of mornings since by being caught between the tender and a box car to which there was no bumper—he was caught across the shoulders, and severely hurt, but not dangerously.